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E. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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Poetry and Miscellany.

DARK HOURS.

BY MRS. A. B. ST. JOHN.

Oh, there are some dark hours in life,
When the heart seems charged to breaking;
The quick'ning pulse, with fever rife,
Marks the slumbering passions waking.

When the rapt soul in burning chains,
Seems writhing in its anguishes;
Yet, scorns the show of mortal pains,
And smiles in reckless madness.

So lightning mocks the storm cloud's power
To dim its vivid flashing;
And revels most when tempests lower,
With its echoing thunder crashing.

Or the wild laugh of maniac fears,
That rings from Passion's strings;
Thus fills the soul with grief and tears,
Its vaunted strength—a bubble!

Yes, there are times we love to feel
A loneliness in sorrow;
When from the world's bright charms we steal
And shades from memory borrow.

'Tis then we fell that keen remorse—
The bliss we've madly blighted:
For time, whilst in its careless course,
Moves back no moments slighted.

Hope strews our path with sunny flowers,
And lures us with bright seeming;
Yet thorns will spring in fairest bowers,
And wake the soul's sweet dreaming.

Life gives no joy without a pain,
Twin-born with every pleasure;
Once lost, we never may hope again
To clasp the vanish'd treasure.

The more we love—the more our fears
Are mingled with its sweetness;
Its engrossing hues appears
To knock us with its fleetness.

Yes, there are hours when haggard thought
Will crowd o'er-burdened sorrow;
When joys of interest dearly bought,
Bend with its dark control.

UNFADING FLOWERS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Thirty years ago, a small, bare-footed boy, paused to admire the flowers in a well cultivated garden. The child was an orphan, and had already felt how hard was an orphan's lot. The owner of the garden, who was trimming a border, noticed the lad and spoke kindly to him.

"Do you love flowers?" said he.

The boy replied, "Oh yes. We used to have such beautiful flowers in our garden."

The man laid down his knife, and gathering a few flowers, took them to the fence, through the palings of which the boy was looking, and handed them to him, saying, as he did so, "Here's a little bunch for you."

A flush went over the child's face as he took the flowers. He did not make any reply, but in his large eyes, as he fixed them to the face of the man, was an expression of thankfulness, to be read as plain as words in a book.

The act on the part of the man was one of spontaneous kindness, and scarcely thought of again; but by the child was never forgotten.

Years went by, and through toil, privation and suffering, both in body and mind, the boy grew up to manhood. From ordeals like this, come forth our most effective men. If kept from vicious associates, the lad of feeling and mental activity become ambitious, and rises in society above the common level. So it proved in the case of this orphan boy. He had but few advantages of education, but such as were offered were all improved. It happened that his first employment was in a printing office; and the young compositor soon became interested in his work. He did not set the types as a mere mechanic, but went beyond the duties of his calling, entering into the ideas to which he was giving verbal expression, and making them his own. Altogether, he was a young man of more than ordinary intelligence and force of character. At that time, he was the conductor of a widely circulated and popular newspaper, and, as a man, respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

During the earnest struggle that all men enter into who are ambitious to rise in the world, the young do not often go back and rest mediatively upon the earlier time of life. But after success has crowned each well directed effort, and the gaining of a desired position no longer remains a subject of doubt, the death of very things up from the far off past most vivid recollections of incidents and impressions that were painful or pleasurable at the time, and which are now seen to have an influence, more or less decided, upon our whole after life. In this state of reflection sat one day the man whom we have introduced. After musing a long time deeply abstracted, he took his pen and wrote hastily—and these were the sentences he traced upon the paper that lay before him: "How indelibly does a little act of kindness, performed at the right moment, impress itself upon the mind. We meet, as we pass through the world, so much of rude selfishness, that we guard ourselves against it, and scarcely feel its effects. But spontaneous kindness comes so rarely, that we are surprised when it appears, and delighted and refreshed as by the perfume of flowers in the dreary winter. When we were a small boy, an orphan, and with the memory of a home forever lost, too vivid in our young heart, a man, into whose beautiful garden we stood looking, pulled a few flowers, and handed them through the fence, speaking a kind word as he did so. He did not know, and perhaps never will know, how deeply we were touched by this act. From a little boy we loved flowers, and are that heaviest affliction a child ever knows—loss of parents—fell upon us, we almost lived among them—But death separated between us and all those tender associations and affections that to the hearts of children are like dew to the tender grass; we entered the dwelling of the stranger, and were treated henceforth as if we had, or ought to have, no feeling, no hope, no weaknesses.—The harsh command came daily to our ears; and not even for work well done, or faithful service, were we cheered by words of commendation.

"One day—we were not more than eleven years old—something turned our thoughts back upon the earlier and happier time when we had a true home, and were loved and cared for. We were once more in the garden and among the sweet blossoms, as of old, and the mother on whose bosom we had slept, sat under the grape arbor, and we filled her lap with flowers. There was a smile of love in her face, and her lips were parting with some kind words of affection, when to scatter into nothing these dear images of the lovely boy, came the stern command of a master, and in obedience we stand forth to perform some hated service. Our way was by the garden of which we have spoken; and it was on this occasion, and while the suddenly dissipated image of our mother among the flowers was reforming itself in our young imagination, that the incident to which we have alluded occurred. We can never forget the grateful perfume of those flowers, nor the strength and comfort which the kind words and manner of the giver imparted to our fainting spirit. We took them home, kept them fresh as long as water would preserve their life and beauty; and when they faded, and the leaves fell, pale and withered, upon the ground, we grieved at their loss as if a real friend had been taken away.

"It is a long, long time, since that incident occurred; but the flowers which there sprung up in our bosom are fresh and beautiful still. They have neither faded nor withered—they cannot, they are *Unfading Flowers*. We never looked upon the man that gave them to us that our heart did not warm toward him. Twenty years ago we lost sight of him; but, if still among the dwellers of the earth, and in need of a friend, we should divide with him our last morsel."

An old man, with hair whitened by the snows of many winters, was sitting in a room that was poorly supplied with furniture, his head bowed down, and his gaze cast dreamily on the floor. A pale young girl came in while he sat thus musing. Lifting his eyes to her face, he said, while he tried to look cheerful, "Ellen, dear, you must not go out to-day."

"I feel a great deal better, grandpa," replied the girl, forcing a smile. "I am able to go to work again."

"No, child, you are not," said the old man firmly, "and you must not think of such a thing!"

"Don't be so positive, grandpa." And as she uttered this little sentence in a half-playful tone, she laid her hand among the thin gray locks on the old man's head, and smoothed them caressingly. "You know that I must not be idle."

"Wait, child, until your strength returns."

"Our wants will not wait, grandpa." As the girl said this, her face became sober. The old man's eyes again fell to the floor, and a heavy sigh came forth from his bosom.

"I will be very careful, and not overwork myself again," resumed Ellen, after a pause.

"You must not go to-day," said the old man, arousing himself. "It is murder. Wait at least until to-morrow; you will be stronger then."

"If I don't go back I may lose my place. You know I have been at home three days. Work will not wait—The last time I was kept away by sickness, a customer was disappointed, and there was a good deal of trouble about it."

Another sigh came heavily from the old man's heart.

"I will go," said the girl. "Perhaps they will let me off for a day longer. If so, I will come back, for I must not lose the place."

No further resistance was made by the old man. In a little time he was alone. She had gone to work. Her employer would not let her go away, feeble as she was, without a forfeiture of her place.

About mid-day, finding that Ellen did not come back, the old man, after taking some food, went out. The pressure of seventy winters was upon him, and his steps were slow and carefully taken.

"I must get something to do. I can work still," he muttered to himself as he moved along the streets. "The dear child is doing herself, and all for me."

But what could he do? Who wanted the services of an man like him, whose mind had lost its clearness, whose step faltered, and whose hand was no longer steady? In vain he made application for employment. Younger and more vigorous men filled all the places, and he was pushed aside. Discouraged and drooping in spirit, he went back to his home, there to wait the fall of evening, which was to bring the return of the only being left on earth to love him. At night-fall Ellen came in. Her face, so pale in the morning, was now slightly flushed; and her eyes were brighter than when she went out.—The grandfather was not deceived by this: he knew it to be a sign of disease. He took her hand—it was hot, and when he stooped to kiss her gentle lips, he found them burning with fever.

"Ellen, my child, why did you go to work to-day? I knew it would make you sick," the old man said, in a voice of anguish.

Ellen tried to smile, and not appear so very ill; but nature was too much oppressed.

"I have to night some some work, and will not go out to-morrow," she remarked. "I think the walk fatigued me more than anything else. I shall be better in the morning, after a good night's sleep."

But the girl's hopes failed in this. The morning found her so weak that she could not rise from her bed; and when her grandfather came into the room to learn how she passed the night, he found her weeping on her pillow. She had endeavored to get up, but her head, which was aching terribly, grew dizzy, and she fell back under a despairing consciousness that her strength was gone.

The day passed, but Ellen did not grow better. The fever still kept her body prostrate. Once or twice, when her grandfather was out of the room, she took up the work she brought home, and tried to do some of it while sitting up in bed. But ere a minute had passed, she became faint, while all around grew dark. She was no better when night came. If her mind could have rested—if she had been free from anxious and distressing thoughts, nature would have had power to react; but as it was, the pressure was too great. She could not forget that they had scarcely so much as a dollar left, and that her old grandfather was too feeble to work. Upon her rested all the burden of their support, and she was helpless.

The next morning, Ellen was better. She could sit up without feeling dizzy, though her head still ached, and the fever had only slightly abated. But the old man would not permit her to leave her bed, though she begged him earnestly to let her do so.

The bundle of work that Ellen had brought home, was wrapped in a newspaper, and this her grandfather took up to read some time during the day.

"This is Mr. T——'s newspaper," said he, as he opened it and saw the title. "I knew T—— when he was a poor orphan boy, but of course he don't remember me. He has prospered wonderfully."

And then his eyes went along the columns of the paper, and he read aloud to Ellen such things as he thought would interest her. Among others was a reminiscence by the editor—the same that we have just given. The old man's voice faltered as he read. The little incident so feelingly described, had long since been hidden in his memory under the gathering dust of time. But now the dust was swept away, and he saw his own beautiful garden. He was in it among the flowers, and wistfully looking through the fence stood the orphan boy. He remembered having felt pity for him: and he remembered as if it were but yesterday, though thirty years had intervened, the light that went over the child's face as he handed him a few flowers that were to wither and fade in a day.

Yes, the old man's voice faltered while he read; and when he came to the last sentence, the paper dropped upon the floor, and clasping his hands together he lifted his dim eyes upward, while his lips moved in whispered words of thankfulness.

"What ails you, grandpa?" asked Ellen in surprise. But the old man did not seem to hear the voice.

"Dear grandpa," repeated the girl, "why do you look so strangely?" She had risen in bed and was bending toward him.

"Ellen, my child," said the old man, a light breaking over his countenance, as though a sun-beam had suddenly come into the room, "it was your old grandfather who gave the flowers to that poor little boy. Did you hear what he said? he would divide his last morsel."

The old man moved about the room with his unsteady steps, talking in a wandering way, so overjoyed at the prospect of relief for his child, that he was nearly beside himself. But there yet lingered some embers of pride in his heart, and from these the ashes were blown away, and they became bright and glowing. The thought of asking a favor as a return for that little act, which was to him at the time a pleasure, came with a feeling of reluctance. But when he looked at the pale young girl who lay with eyes closed and her face half buried in the pillow, he murmured to himself, "It is for you—for you!" and taking up his staff, he went tottering into the open air.

The editor was sitting in his office writing, when he heard the door open, and turning, saw before him an old man with bent form and snowy head. Something in the visitor's countenance struck him as familiar; but he did not recognize him as one whom he had seen before.

"Is Mr. T—— in?" inquired the old man.

"My name is T——," replied the editor.

"You?" There was a slight expression of surprise in the old man's voice.

"Yes, I am T——, my friend," was kindly said.—"Can I do anything for you? Take the chair."

The offered seat was accepted: and as the old man sunk into it, his countenance and manner betrayed his emotion.

"I have come," and his voice was unsteady, "to do what I could not do for myself alone. But I cannot see my poor, sick grandchild wear out and die under the weight of burdens that are too heavy to be borne. For her sake I have conquered my pride.

There was a pause.

"Go on," said T——, who was looking at the old man earnestly, and endeavoring to fix his identity in his mind.

"You don't know me?"

"Your face is not entirely strange," said T——. It must have been a long time since we met."

"Long? Oh, yes! It is a long, long time. You were a boy, and I unbent by age."

"Markland!" exclaimed T——, with sudden energy, springing to his feet as the truth flashed upon him. "Say is it not so?"

"My name is Markland."

"And do we meet thus again?" said T——, with emotion, as he grasped the man's hand. "Ah, sir, I have not forgotten you. When a sad-hearted boy, you spoke to me kindly, and the words comforted me when I had no other comfort. The bunch of flowers you gave me—you remember it no doubt—is still fresh in my heart. Not a leaf has failed. They are as bright and green, and full of perfume, as when I first laid them there; and there they will bloom forever—the unfading flowers of gratitude. I am glad you have come, though grieved that your declining years are made heavier by misfortune. I have enough and to spare."

"I have not come for charity," returned Markland—"I have hands that would not be idle, though it is not much they can accomplish."

"Be not troubled on that account, my friend," was kindly answered. "I will find something for you to do.—But first tell me about yourself."

Thus encouraged, the old man told his story. It was the *common* story of the loss of property and friends and the approach of want with declining years. T—— saw the pride and native independence was still strong in Markland's bosom, feeble as he was, and really unable to enter upon any serious employment—and his first impression was to save his feelings at the same time he extended to him entire and permanent relief. This he found no difficulty in doing, and the old man was soon after placed in a situation where but little application was necessary, while the income was all sufficient for the comfortable support of himself and grandchild.

The flowers, offered with purely a humane feeling, proved to be fadeless flowers; and their beauty and perfume came back to the sense of the giver, when all other flowers were dead and dying on his dark and dreary way.

A Tower of Skulls.

Lamartine, in his "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land," writes as follows:

"When I was about a league from Lisa, the last Turkish town almost on the frontier of Servia, I saw a large tower rising up in the midst of the plain as white as Parian marble. I took the path that led to it. I desired a Turk who had also accompanied me to hold my horse, and I sat down, under the shade of the tower, to enjoy a few moments' repose. No sooner was I seated than raising my eyes to the monument, I discovered that the walls, which I supposed to be built of marble or of regular rows of white stone, were composed of regular rows of human skulls, bleached by rain and sun, and cemented by a little sand and lime, formed entirely the mausolial arch which now sheltered me from the burning sun; there might be from fifteen to twenty thousand! In some places portions of hair were still hanging, and waved like lichen or moss, with every breath of wind. The mountain breeze was then blowing fresh, penetrating the innumerable cavities of the skull, and sounded like a mournful and plaintive sigh. These were skulls of fifteen thousand Servians who had been put to death by the Pacha in the last insurrection of Servia. Servia, however, is now free, and this monument will teach their children the value of independence by showing them the price at which their forefathers purchased it.

A Hundred Years Ago.

Cook had not then navigated the South Seas: Polynesia and Australia were names unknown to geography; no Humboldt had then climbed the Andes; the valley of the Mississippi had not been explored; no European traveller had ascended the Nile beyond the first cataract; the Niger was wholly veiled in mystery; and Brahmapootra was unknown, even by name, among the rivers of India. The language and dialects of the Eastern world were as little known as the physical aspect and phenomena of the countries. No Sir William Jones had arisen to set the example of Oriental scholarship, as a polite accomplishment; the Sanscrit had as yet attracted no attention from Western philologists; the Holy Scriptures had been translated into few vernacular dialects, except those of Western Europe; no Carey or Morrison, no Martyn or Judson, had girded themselves to the task of mastering those languages which had hitherto defied, like an impenetrable rampart, all attempts to gain access to the mind of India and China. A hundred years ago there was neither Protestant Missionary Societies nor Protestant missions, save only those who had been formed for the propagation of the gospel in the American Colonies, the Danish Missions in Southern India, and the Moravian Missions in Greenland and South Africa. In fact the obstacles to success, in almost every part of the world, arising from the ascendancy and intolerance of the Papal, Mohammedan, and Pagan powers, aided to the deficiency of our knowledge and the poverty of our resources, would have proved little short of insurmountable.—*London Patriot*.

The Way to the Workhouse.

The celebrated commedian, John Reeve, was once accosted by an elderly woman with a bottle of gin in her hand: "Pray, sir, I beg your pardon, is this the way to the workhouse?" John gave her a look of clerical dignity, and, pointing to the bottle, gravely said: "No, madam, but that is."

Close Quarters.

"I can tell a better story than that," said the captain. "I felt pretty considerable frisky one day, and I went up the lightning rod hand over fist, as high as the vane. I had a first rate prospect up there—but that aint all. A thunder cloud came over, and I saw it was going to strike the steeple, and thinks I to myself, if it hits me, I'm done up. So I got ready, and when the crack came I gave one leap up, let the lightning strike and run down, and then caught and held on."

Selections, Grave and Gay.

VILLAGE COURTSHIP.

BY CHARLES S. FAIR.

Tapping at the window,
Peeping o'er the blind,—
'Tis really most surprising,
He never learns to mind!
'Twas only yester evening,
As in the dark we sat,
My mother asked me sharply,
"Pray, Mary, who is that?"
Who's that in leed—you're certain
How much she make me start;
Men seem to lose their wisdom
When'er they lose their heart.

Yes—there he is—I see him;
The lamp his shadow throws
Across the curtain'd window,
He's stepping on his toes!
He'll never think of tapping,
Or making any din;—
A knock, though e'en the slightest,
Is worse than looking in!
Tap, tap!—would any think it?
He never learns to mind;
'Tis surely most surprising—
He thinks my mother blind!

'Tis plain I must go to him;
It's no use now to cough,
I'll ope the door just softly,
If but to send him off!
'Tis well, if from the door-step
He be not shortly hurled—
Oh, man, there ne'er was trouble
'Till he came in the world!
Tapping at the window,
And peeping o'er the blind;
Oh, man, but you're a trouble,
And that we mistress find.

AMERICA FOR THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

Mr. Carlyle has said that the "best thing England ever did was Oliver Cromwell." Were we ambitious of imitating his mannerism we should say, not vauntingly, which we despise, but in view of substantial evidence, the best thing the world has done the last half century, is America. Until the latter part of the last century, the United States were colonial dependencies of the mother country, and so were regarded and treated. Immediately after their independence, the civilized world was too much occupied with the astounding revolutions and convulsions of the Old World to waste any notice upon the insignificance of the New. So that it is, in fact, during the present century that these independent States have given palpable intimation of the important part they are destined to perform in the great drama of history. The unnatural war between England and America in 1812, deplored by all good men on both sides of the Atlantic, resulted in securing for this remote and infant Republic an immense amount of power and respect. Her increasing commerce has added to this importance. It was, if we remember right, about the year 1793 that a few bags of cotton of American growth were seized at the Custom House in Liverpool, as not being what the master of the vessel pretended they were, so incredible was it that cotton should come from the United States. The single invention of Whitney's cotton gin has so far affected the commerce, agriculture, and manufactures of the world, that of this suspected and contraband article several hundred millions of pounds are annually exported to Great Britain.

Whatever incidental events may have attracted attention to this young Republic, the one effect which it has accomplished by its silent success, is to reestablish the confidence of mankind in the possibility of self-government, the freedom of thought and religion. We speak of our land as a *young* Republic. Its age, compared with that of nations boasting of a line of kings which runs back to ancient centuries, is as a hand breadth. Just as the last century was closing, the first President of the United States deceased,—that wonderful man whom "Providence appointed to be childless that a nation might call him Father." So young are we still, that with this exception, and one other who yet survives, every man elected as President of the Republic has died within the last twenty-five years. Notwithstanding its age is so brief, the influence of this new nation is beyond computation. It has settled by actual experiment the theories of ages concerning the most vital matters of human happiness. It has demonstrated the problem in which the faith of many has been so often shaken, that a people may govern themselves by conscience, law, and reason. Every year which has rolled over us has added new strength to this confidence; and now one might as well doubt the presence and power of the law of gravitation. Freedom and order at last have met; liberty and law embraced one another. Here the experiment has been performed to the eye of the world, that religion may be free, entirely free from coercion and from even aid and alliance, and still grew in purity and power. Can such a light be hid? Now we see the bearing of those providential agencies in increased facilities for international intercourse on the prospects of the world. America is no longer the unknown and remote land it was when discovered by Columbus. It is nearer to all the world and all the world is accessible to it. Regarded as the home of hope and freedom, furnishing ample room in which stifled millions may breathe and live, immigration has set in like the tides of the sea.

The immigrant, finding his most sanguine hopes surpassed, has reported to those behind what he has seen and accomplished. Millions on the Rhine have heard of it; France and Switzerland, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Ireland, Wales, England and Scotland, Italy and Hungary, Poland and Sweden, have all experienced that electric sympathy which has reacted from the log cabins which their emigrant population have reared in the new settlements of the New World. Not by diplomacy, not by fleets and armies has America been aiding in the struggles for civil and religious liberty in the Old World: but it is by the light of her success, and by the living sympathies of her immigrant population. These last are not beyond talking distance with their old homes. St. Louis is within ear-shot of Hamburg. The wires touch between New York and Berlin. The Hungarian chief, exiled in disappointed hope to the prairies of Iowa, will not cease to act for his native land. Deep will answer unto deep, and the tyrants of despotism will tremble yet at the noise of God's water-spouts. Behold here another illustration of the principle alluded to in the earlier portion of this article. We cannot judge of events by their first appearance. Look at the Puritans of England, when suffering under the Five-mile Act of King Charles and you might esteem them the objects of Divine displeasure. But the world was not to come to an end until God had most gloriously vindicated his justice in the ultimate honor and prosperity of those who, for a time, were called to the endurance of suffering and hardship. These institutions which are now stretching away to the setting sun; these blessings which brighten and enlarge us, are but a part of those results which Providence has connected with the fortitude and fidelity of the noble men who, ages ago, willingly suffered in testimony of truth. The extent of our territory, and the growth of our institutions, can surprise none more than ourselves.

We do not wonder that the custom-house officers at Leghorn were so sorely embarrassed a short time since, when the master of an American vessel presented his ship-papers, made out at Cincinnati, a *port* some two thousand miles up the Mississippi, and on one of its branches. The incident astonishes ourselves. One cannot but be amused in reading a book on America by an English, French or German traveler, even though he aims at great accuracy; for before he can get home and pass his volumin through the press, his statistics are all obsolete. A single jar changes the whole kaleidoscope. The second census of the United States was taken in 1800, and shows a population of 5,305,492. The present population is 22,000,000. The number of States then existing was sixteen—Tennessee, the sixteenth having been admitted to the Union in the year 1796. The number of the family is nearly reduplicated since then. Ohio became a State in 1802. From that time how rapidly have these sister communities been falling into their places—Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas, California—with such a long perspective of others as falsifies the last year's geography. When an adventurer fifty years ago removed or traveled to the West, he was understood to refer to the Valley of the Mohawk, that little stream which meanders through our home garden. The axe had but just begun its work, where now stand the populous cities of Utica, Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. The Indian was the sole denizen of our more western territory. Already the feet of our children are on the shores of the Pacific! A nation has been born in a day; a populous State, inhabited by the young, the enterprising, the bold and energetic, looks out from the "Golden Gate" upon the astonished east; and this from a territory which four years ago was known by name to very few in the Republic, itself the abode of semi-civilized vagrants.—*Christian Review*.

Teaching A Deacon.

A gentleman of this State, who resides in the town of Elmore, Mequanago county, owns he describes himself, very *onsartin* in politics, and besides that, is the most *onsartin* practical joker we have heard of, of late. Here is one of his jokes:

The gentleman was in his store on Sunday morning, preparing for the duties of the day, when the Deacon entered. An unfortunate pack of Cards was lying on the counter, and the Deacon, as in duty bound, remonstrated with the joker on this villainous practice. The latter admitted that it was at least an idle waste of time, and taking the cards in his hands, moralized upon the subject just as well and warmly as the Deacon. At the same time he allowed a few cards to fall here and there on the counter, they lying very much in the shape of tricks, and looking as if the two had been taking a hand.

At this juncture another member of the Church came in (the post office was kept in the store) and all at once the joker placed his finger on a couple of cards on the counter, exclaimed—

"Now Deacon, I tell you this won't do. The Queen always takes the Jack, and the ten the nine, and so down and if you don't attend you will never learn the game.—That Jack is a good card, but my Queen takes it, besides one on count for game."

"Why, neighbor," exclaimed the horrified Deacon, "what on earth do you mean by that?"

"Exactly what I say," was the reply, "the Queen takes the Jack and is mine—you might have trumped with it and saved it long ago: now this Jack with low and game puts me out."

At this moment the gentleman from Mequanago county turned round, pretended for the first moment to notice the brother deacon who had entered, looked confused, dropped the cards and vanished.

Of course the deacon was caught playing cards on Sunday. He was cited to appear before the church for his backsliding, and as the evidence was complete, would have been convicted, and severely punished, in spite of his protestations of ignorance, had not our acquaintance of the town of Elmore, made his appearance in the nick of time, as a witness in favor of the deacon, told a round unvarnished tale and procured him an acquittal.

It is said to this day, the deacon has an increasing horror of cards, and though he feels a conviction that the "Queen will take the Jack," and the Jack can take the Deacon, yet he has an utter aversion to giving his "high, low, Jack."—*Racine Adv.*

The Dutchman and the Brickbat.

A poor German fellow, from the neighborhood of Carlisle, Pa., has the misfortune to be named Hans Von Dunder, or something very much like it. While examining the various beautiful objects on Chestnut st., he happened to pass a new building, above Ninth street, just at the time when the workmen on a scaffold level with the third story, was preparing to throw down some rubbish—such as lime, dust, fragments of brick, &c.—While Mr. Hans Von Dunder was walking deliberately under the scaffold, the workmen gave the usual warning to foot passengers, "*Stand from under!*" The words being pronounced in a thick and indistinct tone, as is usual when our superiors give us to understand that some danger may be expected from their movements, our German pedestrian mistook the sound for his own unfortunate name, and thought somebody aloft had called him. "Stand from under!" again bawled the workman. Hans Von Dunder, being at that moment precisely under the man who gave the notice, and thinking that some acquaintance of his had addressed him from the scaffold, paused—looked up and answered—"Yaw, dat ish me."

At the same moment the shower descended:—Hans was enveloped in a cloud of dust, and a wedge-shaped brick-bat entered his mouth, which had not recovered from the spasmodic expansion required by the correct pronunciation of the word "yaw." The cleft in Von Dunder's countenance was considerably enlarged by the entrance of the wedge—but that mouth had pronounced too many jaw-breaking German words to be seriously damaged by such an insignificant thing as a brick-bat.—The workman, Joseph Powell, was arrested but during the examination the whole matter was explained. Mynheer Von Dunder himself was fully satisfied, and good-humoredly declared that "no harm wash done, as it was all a mistake, and he would know der difference next time between 'Stand from under,' and Hans Von Dunder."

An Aged Couple.

Mrs. Nancy Gordon died at Rockaway, N. J., on the 10th inst., aged near 90. Had she lived to March 17, she would have seen the *seventy-first* anniversary of her marriage. During the whole time she and her husband, who still survives her at the age of 92, have lived within sight of Rockaway church. This aged pair have had nine children, of whom five survive; forty-nine grand children, of whom thirty-three survive; one hundred and three great grand-children, of whom seventy-four survive, and two great great grand-children, both still living, making in number their descendants, living and dead, one hundred and sixty-three, of whom one hundred and fourteen still survive.

Juvenile Education.

A kitten should always be kept where there are children; when they are tired pulling its tale, they can put it in their fathers boots. A box of colors is also a source of great amusement, affording them an opportunity of daubing their faces, and of appearing in illuminated pinafores. It is well to let them know where the preserves and pickles are kept, so that, in going after the jam, they may get a bit of capsicum. On wet days they should be kept in, and allowed to put peas in the piano, and thump the keys with their drumsticks. Train them to pull gentlemen's whiskers, and wipe their hands on ladies' dresses.

Erie Weekly Observer:

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1851.

The Gauge Bill Passed.

The bill regulating the width of gauges of the several railroads running East and West from this city, has passed the Senate, and has, ere this, been signed by the Governor, and has become a law. This bill provides that all roads running East from the city of Erie shall be confined in laying down their tracks to the six feet and four feet eight inch gauges of the New York and Erie and the Central New York roads, and that all railroads running West, shall be confined to the four feet ten inch gauge of the Ohio roads. Thus this question is settled, and settled finally, as we predicted it would, by Legislative interference. We are gratified that such is the fact; not so much on account of the local advantages which are destined to accrue to our city from it, but that the feverish uncertainty which has hovered over the question is finally removed, and the jealousy and bad-feeling its discussion was daily engendering allayed. As it now stands, it will be a matter of indifference to the people, we apprehend, which of the rival companies build the road, so that it is built, and that speedily.

A City Charter Adopted.

On Thursday evening last a very large meeting of the citizens of this borough assembled at the Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to incorporate Erie into a city, and to decide upon a charter previously prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose. The expression in favor of the charter, we think, was decided, and the charter submitted for consideration, after full discussion, and some slight amendment, adopted without opposition. So we are to be a city in fact, as well as in name. We rejoice at this, for with it we hope for a waking up of the "powers that be" to a more efficient and stringent municipal government. No place of its size needs a more efficient police than ours; and we are sure, none requires more of the spirit of the age—viz: enterprise and improvement—infused into its municipal Legislature. Our borough council has been asleep for years, and it is high time it should be waked up, or the citizens allowed to commence anew. We trust a city charter, bringing in with it two Legislative bodies instead of one, representing all sections and all interests, will do this. We believe it will, and so believing are willing to try.

Extreme Longevity.

Among the deaths in this county, recorded under their appropriate head last week, was that of Mr. Patrick Ward, of Girard township, at the advanced age of *one hundred and one years, and two months*. He died from the effects of an injury received from a fall a few days previous. With one exception this is the most remarkable case of longevity that ever occurred in the county, the other being that of Michael Hare, who died a few years ago in the south part of the county, aged 112 years. Like Here, Mr. W. was a native of Ireland, having been born in Donnegal county, in the year [illegible] emigrated to America in 1791, and resided [illegible] of this State, until 1841, when he moved [illegible] where he has since resided. Until the [illegible] election he has never failed to vote for [illegible]. At the time he received the injury [illegible] he was, apparently, in perfect health, and [illegible] his mental faculties: and had he met with [illegible] might perhaps have lived several years longer. [illegible] an honest, industrious citizen, [illegible] leaves a large family, [illegible] extreme longevity seems to have been, to some [illegible] hereditary in his family—he [illegible] during the last few years of [illegible] age of 121 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The Beauties of Pennsylvania Legislation.

We learn from Harrisburg, by [illegible] service, that a bill taxing the railroads running East and West from this city one-half cent for every passenger and ton of freight per mile passing over them, has passed the Senate. If this bill becomes a law, we will not give 25 cents on a dollar of the sum total of the companies, as this tax is the outside figure that any of them calculate to make on freight and passengers clear of expense. We understand, also, that the bill was altered, read three times and passed finally in the Senate on Saturday last, when most of the Senators were out,—that it was pushed through the formality of printing, and that the *seventeenth sections of the bill were in the hand writing of John H. Walker*, the Senator from Erie. For the honor of the country, we trust there is some mistake in this,—and that Erie has not been thus *sold* by one of her own citizens. We never had much respect for the honesty or sagacity of the Senator from Erie, but we certainly did not think him sufficiently brave to lend aid to rob Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, or fool enough to be caught in such a scheme as that to ruin our railroad prospects.

The Postage Bill.

The postage bill which passed both branches of Congress, previous to its final adjournment, is now a law, and will go into effect on the first of July next. It is one of the most important acts to the people that it has been our province to record. In fact, it is the first attempt on the part of the people's representatives to frame a just and equitable system of postage, and such must meet with the hearty approbation of the whole country. The bill as it came from the Senate, and finally passed, differs materially from the one previously adopted by the House. It is more just, more equitable, and better adapted to the wants of our increasing population. Its provisions are, in brief, as follows: Single letters, not more than half an ounce, three cents pre-paid, five cents otherwise, for any distance in the United States. When conveyed by sea, to or through a foreign country, over 2,500 miles, 15 cents; less than 2,500 miles, 10 cents. Double letters only in proportion. Drop letters not to be charged, one cent each, and advertised 1 cent addition. The Post Master General is authorized to reduce the postage to two cents pre-paid, when the revenues of the department shall have exceeded the expenditures 5 per cent. in one fiscal year. Newspaper postage is as follows: when not weighing over three ounces, and sent from the office of publication to bona fide subscribers: Weekly newspapers, free within the county where published, fifty miles or less, 5 cents per quarter; over 50 miles and less than 300, 10 cents; over 300 and less than 1000, 15 cents; over 1000 and less than 2,500, 20 cents; over 2,500 and less than 4000, 25 cents; over 4000 miles, 30 cents per quarter. Semi-weekly and tri-weekly in the same proportion, and daily five times the rate of weekly. Papers weighing less than 4 ounces are to be charged *one-half* the above rates. Transient newspapers, pamphlets, and unsealed circulars, and other printed matter, one cent per ounce 300 miles or less, and over 300 miles and less than 1000, double those rates. Books not exceeding two pounds, are mailable matter. The law, we think, must have the effect of driving from circulation in the west many of the cheap newspapers of the Eastern cities, and of increasing the demand for the local. As we have often remarked in discussing this question, country papers only require support to make them equal in all respects, and believe in many *for* those for whose reading they are intended, than the cheap trash that is now so extensively taken throughout the country. Thus, the law now passed, we are convinced, will accomplish in a few years, if its provisions remain undisturbed. Thus, its operation will be in this way: while the *Observer* will circulate *free* within the county, and at a postage of 2½ cents per quarter, or 10 cents a year, within fifty miles, if not weighing over 12 ounces, the Philadelphia and New York weeklies will be charged at the rate of 15 cents per quarter, or 60 cents per year. This is what we call even-handed justice, and as such, we are pleased to record it as one green spot in the history of the last Congress.

The Harbor Bill Defeated.

Well, the Harbor bill, containing the nice little items, among others, of $50,000 for Buffalo, $15,000 for Cattaraugus, $21,000 for Dunkirk, $10,000 for Erie, and so on up the Lakes, in like proportion, for every creek and inlet wherever speculation has laid out a village, *did not become a law!* After all its perils in the House, it received its death-blow in the Senate, and they do say at the hands of the various Presidential aspirants in that body, though we don't believe a word of it. However necessary and proper some of the appropriations in the bill were, and especially the amount for the improvement of our Harbor, yet, as a whole its friends ought not to have expected its passage. We certainly hoped, as one *locally* interested would hope, but it was against our better reason and judgment. It was a most iniquitous bill, there is no doubt—passed by a system of log-rolling, and its fate could not but have been anticipated. Efforts were made in the House to trim off some of its ungainly proportions, to rub out some of its dark spots, and clip a little of the filth it had accumulated in its "log-rolling" through that body, but *to no purpose*. The especial friends of this measure *par excellence*, the whigs, knew well that political capital could be manufactured by its defeat in the Senate, and they combined with the ultra opponents of such appropriations, who, actuated by a desire to defeat it, knew that the more items they could tender it, the more sure it would be to meet its fate, and speedily voted down all efforts to render it acceptable, and thus it fell—fell by the open and manly blows of its opponents, and by the secret stabs of those who are eternally prating of their fealty to River and Harbor appropriations. In the House the true friends of judicious appropriations for Rivers and Harbors, finding that they could not frame the bill into proper shape, endeavored to render it less odious to censure by providing for the expenditure of the money it contemplated appropriating by contract. By this means had it become a law—as it most probably would with such a proviso—one half of the $40,000 appropriated to our Harbor would have been saved. In other words, $20,000 would not have been expended in employing some half a dozen men to wait upon and row from one point of the Bay to another, some scientific drone with gilt buttons and epaulets. But this saving was not in the programme laid down by the leaders of our opponents. The fingering of the nice little sum of two millions and a half of dollars, the amount contemplated to be appropriated by this bill, was absolutely a part and parcel of the "order of exercises" in the next presidential campaign, and its derangement could not be interfered with by any "cash, money-saving proviso.—Hence it went to the Senate without that spring clause, and there met its inevitable fate. And now we shall hear, one universal howl along the whole line of whiggery, with wailings loud and deep about Democratic opposition to Harbor Improvements. Well, let them do it, but they should not forget in the mean time that almost every dollar that has been expended for such purposes was appropriated under Democratic administrations and by a Democratic Congress. Such facts are better evidence of friendship to such measures than mere political clamor, which is full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Two weeks will bring the Senate and House, upon their adjournment, to their homes, where they will stand where they will when those who were commenced—ready and willing to appropriate to all [illegible] But [illegible] of appropriations, [illegible] village [illegible] whose [illegible] age [illegible] up [illegible] revenue [illegible] improvements [illegible] receives [illegible] Constitution, Congress has [illegible] for the purpose of improving the harbor of Hennepin, Oswego, and others. And [illegible] are all right, we may as well say that [illegible] to consider the only [illegible] of [illegible] this, however, we have no time to [illegible] but may return to it hereafter.

Gen. Hamilton's Reply to Houston.

It seems, from the Rochester *Advertiser*, from a letter in the New York *Herald*, that the first of these gentlemen to the last that the two were ever amicable feeling existing between them. Gen. Houston has made free, in all his addresses to all kinds of audiences, with the name of some of the Carolina patriots—and for doing this, Gen. Hamilton has favored him with a long reply—the main purpose of which seems to be the vindication of this grandiloquent, under the pseudonym of Redressing the Fame of South Carolina. In doing this, Gen. H. proceeds in an gentle style, by furbishing up a "skull of arms," which he presents to the [illegible] State which he, in the plenitude of [illegible] had the good luck to [illegible] the under his protection.

In these items, South Carolina is credited with having been found by the French Huguenots and English Cavaliers, and therefore entitled to be considered *Hero*. This is the first item. In the second place, South Carolina joined the Revolution of '76. This is heroic item first. In the third place she went in strong for the war of 1812. This is heroic item number two. In the fourth place, she was for high duties on imports that the manufacturers of the North, which had grown up during the war, might not not be prostrated. This is the magnanimous item. In the fifth place she made war on these high duties, and cut them off by the compromise of '33. This was the victorious or secession item. In the sixth place, though ardently attached to free trade, she returned to the track of the Union. This was the sober second thought item. In the seventh and last place, she sent a regiment to the Mexican war—a cluster of young heroes who bore themselves gallantly in the fight. This sums up the items of the account which is presented as a full and complete set off to any list of sins, be they of omission or commission.

In conclusion, the General, in effect, pledges his honor as a son of South Carolina and a descendant of the persecuted Huguenots, that his State will not walk out of the Union if the other States stop making mouths at her for the future. She is thus magnanimously disposed, partly because of old remembrance of Union and Fraternity, and partly because that secession would only isolate, and not protect her from the injuries of which she complains. In fine, we have the General's word that South Carolina will yield to the Compromise, if the Northern States cease teasing her.

This is about the length, breadth, depth and height of Gen. Jim's Hamilton's onslaught on Gen. Houston for his scathing rebuke of the accessional demagogues of the Palmetto State. If this letter has served, in any way, as an escape pipe for the surplus steam of the section vindicated, Gen. Houston will deserve additional thanks for having opened the valve by which thus pent up wrath has found a medium of liberation. If there is now no objection, the car of the Union will proceed again along the track of its destiny.

☞ Gratz Gerrit Smith thinks that Gen Houston would fill the Presidential chair pretty well—"only let him be under bonds not to whittle the arms off!" The point of the joke is in the fact that the General is a great whittler, not only of wood in genuine Yankee fashion, but of Mexicans, San Jacinto fashion

Legislative Jottings.

It is sometime since we have attempted a record of the sayings or doings of our Solons at Harrisburg; perhaps it is fortunate for our readers that such is the fact, for, our word for it, such a mass of sterile barrenness as is presented by the daily record of the two Houses, it would be hard to find. Local Legislation of no importance to any one but the parties immediately interested, with an occasional effort to "soft soap" some of our great men, has constituted nearly the sole sum and substance of the work of the people's representatives. For instance, the Senate, having nothing else to amuse itself with, passed a resolution thanking Daniel Webster, the Secretary of State, for his letter to the Austrian government. This letter, we admit, is all well enough in its way, but the resolution of the Senate smacks to us vastly like toadyism! Again, having nothing else to do, the members of both branches put on their clean dickies, spent an extra quarter for blacking and hair oil, and effluvia full of bombast and eloquence, took the cars early one morning and made a grand tour to Baltimore and Washington. Of course this was all done by invitation; and cost the State nothing, except their pedestrian pay; nevertheless we "shall see what we shall see" before the session is out, and if the Baltimore railroad companies don't make the most out of it we shall be mistaken, that's all. But this aside, the following are the most important items, locally, that we can glean from the record:

In the Senate, March 4th, agreeably to order, the bill to fix the gauge of railroads in the county of Erie, was taken up on second reading, and passed finally.

On leave given at this time, Mr. HOGE read in his place and presented to the chair a bill to provide a mode of giving out contracts on railroads terminating at Erie.

In the House, same day, Mr. Schofield introduced a bill to repeal so much of the act of 1850 as prohibits the circulation of small notes in Warren county; a bill to authorize the counties of Warren, Jefferson and Venango, to subscribe two hundred dollars per annum towards repairing a State road in said counties; a bill to allow Warren county to appropriate one thousand dollars towards a road in said county; and a supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Youngsville, in Warren county.

In the Senate, March 5, Mr WALKER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to authorize a system of free banking based on State stocks, with a request that they would enquire into its constitutionality, reported that, in the opinion of the majority of the committee, said bill is *not* unconstitutional.

In the House, same day, on motion of Mr. BROOMALL, the second reading of the further supplement to the act passed March 29th, 1832, entitled "An Act relating to the orphans' courts," was resumed. [The object of this is to enlarge the powers of orphans' courts in the counties of the local legislation may be done away with.] The bill was amended in many particulars.—Messrs. A. E. BROWN, SCOFIELD, BROOMALL, OLWINE, REED and others discussed it at length, and the bill passed finally, after adding to the title these words, "and relating to the contracts of decedents."

In the Senate, on the 6th, on motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of the bill to authorize a general system of banking, based on State stocks. The first section of the bill being before the Senate, the general principles on which the system is based, were discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Crabb, Konigmacher and Walker. Mr. Crabb proposed an amendment providing that the Auditor General shall, on entering upon the discharge of the duties imposed upon him, enter into a bond in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, approved by the Governor, for the faithful performance of his duties, of such bonds to be held by the State treasurer, for the benefit of any person or persons, or body corporate, who may be injured by said Auditor General, or any of his appointees, on account of any evasion or violation of the provisions of this act by them or any of them; and in addition to the duties imposed by this act, the said Auditor General shall receive from the State Treasury, in addition to his present salary, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum; and that the salary of the officers who may be appointed by the Auditor General under the provisions of this act, shall be five hundred dollars per annum. Pending the above amendment, the hour of one arrived, and the Senate adjourned.

On the 7th, the bill to incorporate a general system of banking, based on State stocks, came up in order on second reading, the question pending being upon the amendment offered by Mr. Crabb, and reported in the proceedings of yesterday. Mr. Walker moved to amend the amendment by striking out that part of it which imposes the salary of the Auditor General, and specifies that of his clerks, having introduced the provision which requires that officer to give bond in the sum of $100,000 for the faithful performance of the duties imposed by this act. After some discussion, the amendment to the amendment as amended were agreed to, and the question recurring upon the first section as amended.—Mr. Muhlenberg obtained the floor and addressed the Senate in an argument against the bill, discussing at some length the general features of the system.

In the House, same day, Mr Reid introduced a bill to incorporate the Canal Bank, at Erie; and a bill to incorporate the Waterford and Erie plank road company.

"All Can be Suited."

Thus says the *Gazette*, in referring to the different days on which the new papers of our town are issued. Now we doubt whether "all can be suited" on Tuesday, the day the *Chronicle* is issued. For instance, that paper in its last issue said:

"Our harbor, by the judicious expenditure of fifty or sixty thousand dollars, might be made the safest and most convenient on the lake, instead of *remaining as it now is, the worst and most unsafe on the lake*."

It "all can be suited" with such atrocious libels upon our port as that, "we" would be "suited" with a stab under the fifth rib. If we had libeled the town like the above, our neighbor of the *Gazette* would have been down on us with a rush; and if we escaped a good ducking at the hands of the people in the waters of this "unsafe and uncommodious" harbor, we would have been truly fortunate. However, as a whig friend of ours remarked, there is this difference,—the paper that contains it is never read or quoted abroad as authority for any thing. So let it pass.

☞ The Louisville *Sunday Varieties* has hoisted its flag to the campaign of '52. It is inscribed as follows:

President,
JANE G. SWISSHELM.
Vice President,
HORACE GREELEY.

We'll go that ticket with an enthusiasm—strike out all after the words "Vice President" and insert "Grace Greenwood," and we'll hold up both hands for it, otherwise we must vote the whole concern, and stick to "Old Sam Houston."

What is the World Coming To?

Three weeks since a Swiss lady, wife of a laboring man in the first municipality New Orleans, gave birth to three sons, and on Sunday evening, after an interval of twenty days, she presented her dutiful spouse with a *fourth* one. It is stated that the boys, the mother, and the unhappy father, are all "doing well," but the statement is open to doubt. What's the world coming to?

"They Talk English."

Last week our "faithful public servants" at Harrisburg visited Baltimore and Washington cities, in a body, by invitation of the several Railroad Companies, and met with a grand reception by the good people of the two named metropolies. One of the incidents of the affair, and one which will not probably be published in the official proceedings, runs in this wise: Soon after they arrived, an individual in the gaping crowd, who appeared to be attentively listening to the eloquent oratory of our friend Cessna, the speaker of the House, and some other members, with an exclamation of astonishment, remarked—"*why, they talk English!*"

☞ The Prattsville, Greene county, N. Y. *Advocate*, nominates Gen. Sam. Houston for President, and Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois, for Vice President, and says it means to labor from this time, till the assembling of the convention, to make them 'the favorites of that body.

Disappearance of the Members from Washington. Retirement from Political Life.

The last session of the Thirty-first Congress has closed, and much for good and somewhat for evil have transpired. This is the necessary result of the entire freedom of action of the representatives of a free people. We do not design to moralize in regard to the past or the future. Suffice it to say that, as a portion of the people, we are content with what it has pleased the representatives of the people to do in relation to public and as well as private measures, (our own case excepted.) Already most of the actors in the busy scenes have taken their departure for their homes, where their families and friends will meet them with the kindliest recollections of former regard as well as present affection. Pennsylvania avenue ceases to be thronged with a busy and animated multitude. Here and there, indeed, we see an old familiar face, reminding us of days gone by. It may be that we have seen them for the last time. In this, too, we may be mistaken; but we prefer the sentiment of the poet who bid farewell to his friend, when he said, in the anticipation of their separation—

"We may be parted,
And it may be forever."

Among others whom we are about to lose from the next Congress, dear to us by so many public as well as private relations, we hope we may be excused for noticing this day (reserving the others for future recapitulation) our friend Judge Thompson, of Pennsylvania, who bids his farewell not only of the metropolis, but of Congressional life, as he imagines, forever. If we believed so, we should feel sad indeed, in the contemplation of the future. But we do not think so, because we believe his friends will rally around his name and his services, so as to produce a result entirely in opposition to his present wish and inclination. We hope to see him some day in a position to do credit to the wishes and interests of his great State, which he has so long represented, and so, through a singleness of purpose knowing no limits nor boundaries but the limits and boundaries of his fellow country. We regret, in common with the vast majority of the people of the District of Columbia, his disappearance as a public man from among us. But the same sentiment extends to many other noble spirits of which we shall take a hasty sketch hereafter.—*Washington Union*.

"Manifest Destiny."

The London *Athenæum*, in closing a recent article upon the astonishing increase of population in the United States, as exhibiting by the Census just taken, indulges in the following "manifest destiny" prophecy: "There is a moral as well as a material—marching on from conquest to conquest, absorbing into itself less energetic stocks, and planting from ocean to ocean, the free institutions ever adopted by any nation. America is destined for its sole inheritance: the Spaniard and the Portuguese will disappear as surely as the Gaul, the Hune and the Hollander have disappeared—and two centuries hence the English tongue will, no doubt, be spoken from the Cape of Storms to the Frozen Ocean of the North!"

☞ We learn from the Erroblo *Censor* that the "Schooner Constitution, Capt Briggs, from Erie with a load of coal" *got aground*, the other day, in Dunkirk Harbor, and was obliged to throw overboard fifteen tons to right her off." As Dunkirk is the "best harbor on the lake," and as the Coal belonged to the Railroad Company, it is a small matter.

"W. Flat and T. Sharp."

We find in the Pittsburgh *Post* an account of the reception of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, by the city authorities of Washington, on the occasion of their recent visit to the National Capitols. The *Post's* correspondent tells the story in first rate style, relating many anecdotes that will not appear in the "official proceedings," and among others the following which we regret to be forced to say is true. The letter says:

"Among the sentiments given on this occasion were the following, which created intense humor, being offered in a playful and inoffensive manner:

Hon John H. Walker gave us the following—

The Hon. Jesse Thompson—The gentleman who [illegible] the principle of his district [illegible] Thompson replied by the following—

The Hon. John H. Walker of the Penn. Senat.—The gentleman who *wanted* to represent the Erie district in the National Congress.

We call them W. Flat and T. Sharp, for it is [illegible] that the Senator from Erie was floored at the first hit.

☞ A candidate is announced for office in one of the upper counties of Kentucky who gives as a reason why he should be supported, that he was *acquainted with a good many people*, a majority of whom fought at the battle of the River Raisin. That is equal to the reason given in the county where why a certain man should receive a warm nomination—"because he was the father of a respectable family of children."

Gen. Scott.

A letter signed by the whig members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, appears in the North American of Friday of last week, in which they respectfully suggest to the friends of Gen. Scott, throughout the State, to meet and consult together upon the expediency and propriety of presenting his name for the next Presidency. It would, doubtless, meet the "Texas Rangers" with [illegible] that "hasty plate of soup" in less than no time.

A GLANCE AT DESPOTISM.—A correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Russian Consul at Leipsic has refused to grant passports to the first family that visits there; and if that can be relied on reports of persons who have visited that part of the country, a few days will enable them to collect an immensely large amount of gold, which being immediately drawn into the hands of traders, who have given credit to the miners for stores, would have the effect at once reviving business throughout the country.

A large number of miners are engaged with great success in the country adjoining the Klamath river, especially on Scott's and Salmon creeks, its tributaries. This number of the mining region has, as yet, been but little explored in comparison with the more southern parts of the state, and will, doubtless, be found to abound in "placers" fully equal to any hitherto worked.

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A DUELING EXPERIENCE.—One of the most singular cases of desertion and elopement on record occurred in this city on Thursday last. A man named Peter McGovern, residing in Exeter street, who had been married about five weeks, [illegible] disappeared on Thursday afternoon last, and about the same time the wife of Mr. Joseph Mitchell, who had been married eight weeks, residing on Fox's Point, likewise disappeared. Diligent inquiry was at once made after the missing parties had been [illegible] seen together at the Philadelphia steamboat, which started at [illegible] as has Peter had courted her in days gone by, and [illegible] rejected his suit, there seems to be no doubt that they have reckoned the [illegible] and [illegible] together. Mrs. McGovern, the deserted [illegible] very young and fine looking woman, and [illegible] husband, Mr. Mitchell, [illegible] a worthy [illegible] industrious man, having gone to [illegible] every comfort around him. His wife was only [illegible] sixteen years of age. It is now thought that they went together.—*Cumberland [illegible]*.

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Two Weeks Later from California.—$450,000 in Gold Dust.

The new steamer North America, arrived at New York March 7 at 12 o'clock M. from Chagres.

She brings no gold dust as freight, but has $450,000 in the hands of passengers.

The steamship Tennessee arrived at Panama, from San Francisco, on the 19th of February, and the Republic on the 20th, with 260 passengers and $1,000,000 in gold. The Panama arrived at Panama on the 21st, with fifty passengers and $1,000,000 in gold.

By these arrivals we have intelligence from San Francisco to February 1st, two weeks later than previous advices, but the North America brings very few papers.

There had been no election yet of a United States Senator by the California Legislature, in place of Col. Fremont.

MINING OPERATIONS—GOLIC BLUFF, &c.—The natural scarcity of rain up to this time has very materially [illegible] mining operations in the dry diggings.

The miners have occupied themselves during the [illegible] showing no dirt, ready to take a fortune at the first rain that visits them; and if reliance can be placed on reports of persons who have visited that part of the country, a few days rain would enable them to collect an immensely large amount of gold, which being immediately drawn into the hands of traders, who have given credit to the miners for stores, would have the effect at once reviving business throughout the country.

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Caped—the small white boy, a brother of Mrs. Cross, who fled on seeing the assassin enter the house and fire at his sister. The unravelling of this terrible mystery will be looked for with great interest.—*Balt. Sun*.

GREAT FIRE IN SANDUSKY.—Two Lives Lost.—About half-past two o'clock last Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in Commercial Row, in this city, which destroyed property to the amount probably of $10,000 to $50,000. Losses are as follows: Graham & Belden's dry good store, $13,000; insured for $5,000. Books of the

Last of the Autocrat—A Terrific Scene.

A passenger who was on board the Autocrat at the time of the collision with the Magnolia, one hundred miles above New Orleans, has given the Louisiana *Courier* a brief description of the scene. The collision was at day break—weather clear, and the whole wide Mississippi for a channel. All the deck passengers, thirty in number, one engineer and three cabin passengers, were lost. No names given. There were eight ladies, all of whom were saved. The Autocrat sank in five minutes in deep water:—

"A Mr. Ferguson, we do not know his place of residence, but understand his father is landlord of the Gayosa House, Memphis, snatched his child fr m the arms of his wife, and ran to the forecastle, leaving his wife in the wilderness of his alarm, in the ladies' cabin. He stood by us a moment, and made such appeals to save himself and child, I trust in God I may never have occasion to hear again.—We got him somewhat calm and quiet, and for which he stopped to thank us; but the next moment the cry that "we are lost," was heard, and indeed it was sadly true with them, for he attempted to leap to the Magnolia, and fell with his child into the pitiless element to rise no more. His wife was saved, and as she stood on the shattered wreck, watching with the wildest eagerness for the husband and child, she saw a man struggling in the water whom she supposed to be him. By maniac yells and distracted appeals, she induced attention to the drowning man and by power almost superhuman, he was rescued, and when he reached the boat, the lady fell around him with her arms, and prayed God for the salvation of her husband. Poor, hapless, widowed woman; she awoke from her sad and cruel dream, clinging with frenzied tenacity to the neck of him who was another's.

You may partially imagine surrounding scenes, when the gentlemen thus saved remarked that he almost wished indeed it had been her protector instead of himself."

Ohio Bread.—Come on all ye bakers—and all ye who want bread, and all ye starvlings of the old world; and all ye Yankee factory-men—who never did and never will raise your own bread and cheese—come on all ye hungry people from the ends of the earth; for Ohio is emphatically the *land of bread*.

Let the reader take the following little item of bread news, for an illustration. The farmers of Wayne, Stark and Ashland, engaged the Deputy Marshals to take the statistics of wheat for 1850, as well as 1849, in order that they should not exhibit the bad crop of 1849 without a contrast.

The result shows that those three counties, only, raised over *four millions of bushels of wheat*. This is about double the great crop of 1829, given in the census statistics of 1840! It is double all the wheat raised in New England; and it is equal to all the wheat raised in the six most Southern States! Each of the counties of Wayne and Stark raised a million and a half of bushels, and the county of Ashland raised more than a million! There are other counties of Ohio, which have raised near a million each; and we hesitate not to say, that the wheat crop of 1850, in Ohio, is equal to the highest estimate made by the most sanguine person.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Territory of Utah.—Accounts from the Mormons of the Great Salt Valley, estimate the population of Utah at about 30,000. It was expected that this year's emigration would swell the number to 10,000. The population of Salt Lake City is about 5,000.—Last year $5,000 was sent to Europe and the old States, to assist persons of their faith to emigrate Westward; and this year $500,000 has been raised to be devoted to the same purpose. It is deposited with trustees, and loaned in small sums, at seven per cent. The wheat crop of the last season in the Salt Lake Valley is estimated at 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels. It is supposed the Mormons will continue the construction of their immense temple next summer. As to slavery, the number of black persons among the Mormons is represented as very small. Perhaps there are a hundred in the entire vale—persons brought in and still living with their former masters. But they are said not to be regarded as slaves.—*Chicago Democrat.*

☞ A man down in Lynn, Massachusetts, it is said, made so many pairs of shoes in one day, that it took him two days to count them! He was a smart one, but not equal to one up in New Hampshire, who built so many miles of stone wall in one day, that it took him all night and the next day to get home.

☞ The Ohio convention have adopted an article in their constitution, which debars future legislatures from licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and renders it imperative on them to protect the people from the evils of such sale. A similar provision is contained in the constitution of Michigan.

1851. 1851.

LOWRY & SCOTT,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND

DEALERS IN COAL,

Also, Fish, Flour, Salt and Plaster, at the large Ware House West of the Bridge, Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

M. B. LOWRY, WM. L. SCOTT.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. Battles and H. Cadwell, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. The accounts and notes are left for settlement in the hands of H. Cadwell and will be received to Erie after the first day of April next. All those knowing themselves indebted to said firm will do well to call and settle immediately.

A. BATTLES.
Girard, March 5, 1851.—3t43 H. CADWELL.

W. H. SHERMAN,

DAGUERRIAN ARTIST!

Park Row, Three Doors east of Brookes Hotel, Erie Pa.

"Let Nature copy that which Nature is she."

Daguerreotype Likenesses of all sorts, sizes and prices, from twelve shillings to twelve dollars, faithfully executed and warranted unfading. 1y41

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co.

The petition of Isaac Mulholand of the township of Millcreek, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house of A. Sultzman, now kept by A. S. Cooper in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

ISAAC MULHOLAND.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Millcreek township, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Isaac Muiholand, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house of A. Sultzman, now kept by A. S. Cooper in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

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Signed.—A. Saltsman, F. A. Kochler, John W. Ryan, John Compton, John Sampson; R. N. Dunn, Rudy Shank, Martin Warfel, James Scoulter, Samuel M'Crea, John M'Crea, Jacob Riblet, Jacob Ebersole. 3t43

Houses to Rent.

A NEW and convenient two story brick Dwelling House, complete in all its parts, situate on 7th street, a few rods west of French street. Also, a large Brick House, on the southwest corner of the Public square, in Erie, for rent on reasonable terms.—Enquire of E. BABBITT.

Erie, March 1, 1851. 3t42

Coal Boat Extension for Sale.

THE "Extension," now lying at Erie, with Furniture all in good order, will be sold at a bargain and on accommodating terms. Apply at the Exchange office of

Erie, Feb. 25, 1851. M. SANFORD & CO.

LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber acts as a General Land Agent and Land Broker for Lands in Erie county, Pa. Several Farms, of 30 to 200 acres, wanted, by good purchasers, if offered cheap.

Erie, Feb. 28, 1851.—tf. WILSON KING.

Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 190 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $3000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

150 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $28 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm.

73 acres in Union township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in LeBoeuff township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—65 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $2000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hill side, good for grain or grass.

76 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price $50 per acre.

30 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

350 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No 2000, in Wayne township—price $750.

94 acres of wild land in Le Boeuff tp—price $3 per acre.

Also, a large number of in Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie. WILSON KING.

Feb 26, 1851. 4t2 Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

RAILROAD LETTING.

Office of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company.
Erie Pa. Feb. 24, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company, in Erie, to the 30th day of March next, inclusive, for the grading and bridging ready for the superstructure of about twenty miles of said Road, from the Borough of Erie to a point near the village of Springfield; also, for the grading and bridging, ready for the superstructure, of a Branch or Turnpike Road from said point to the Ohio line, a distance of about eight miles. Plans and Specifications will be ready for inspection on and after the 15th of March next. Payments in the capital stock of said company.

CHARLES M. REED, President
6t41 Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company.

London Porter.

A PURE article can be found at
MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

AS I am determined to sell off my stock of *Fancy Dry Goods*, those wishing great bargains must be on hand at No. 2 Commercial Exchange, where the *Largest and Cheapest* stock of Fancy Goods ever offered for sale in Erie, may be seen, and will be sold for cash at *Cost*. Having purchased my stock entirely for Cash, I am enabled to sell at prices very low. A large assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths on hand, which I will sell at cost.

Erie, Feb. 6, 1851. MOSES KOCH.

News by Telegraph and Mail.

Boston, March 10.

Robert Troupe Paine of the senior class at Harvard College, committed suicide on Saturday in his room at the Hartworth Hill by taking morphine. He is said to have been insane.

New York, March 10—3 P. M.

The Georgia arrived at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, with the California mails, 240 passengers, and a half a million in dust. She brings later news from Havana, but it is not important.

Baltimore, March 9.

Thos. McLaughlin was executed at Cumberland yesterday for the murder of his wife. About 10,000 persons were present. He made no confession.

Henry D. Webster, a late delegate to the Maryland Methodist Episcopal Convention, was arrested in this city to-day, supposed to be a participant in the Kent co. murder.

New York, 11—2 P. M.

Henry Clay visited Niblo's last evening and was enthusiastically received. The affair was a very brilliant one. At two o'clock to-day he proceeded on board the Georgia, which sails at 3 o'clock; she will take on 210 passengers, Mr. Clay among them. The North American also sails for Chagres with 230 passengers.

Advices from Carthagena report an earthquake which did much damage, and destroyed some lives.

The Louisville Courier of the 6th learns that some ten or twelve of the principal houses in Somerset, Ky., were destroyed by fire a few days since.

New York, March 11.

The Georgia and North America left in fine style at 3 P. M. A great crowd assembled at the wharf and the shipping windows in the vicinity presented a lovely scene. It is estimated that 10,000 witnessed the departure, one-third of whom were Ladies. At 10 minutes past 3 the Georgia fired her parting gun mid deafening cheers—Henry Clay appeared on her quarter deck and bowed to the crowd. Among the distinguished passengers on board were Hon. H A. Bullard, Hon. Mr. Stanton, Col. Getzner and Col. Jennings.

Ex-Senator Phelps lies dangerously ill at the National Hotel with the erysipelas.

Baltimore, March 10.

Lieut. James Ridgley of the U. S. Navy, fell from the third story window of the Exchange Hotel last evening, and was dangerously injured.

Annapolis, March 10.

The reform convention have adopted a clause requiring a residence of five years in the county, as one of the qualifications for Guvenor.

Columbus, March 10.

At the constitutional convention the question was taken in on the adoption of the new constitution and carried: Ayes 77, nayes 14.

Twenty-three whigs voted in the affirmative.

Philadelphia, March 11.

A person named Garrick Rapp, was yesterday arrested charged with being a participator in the Kent county murder.

Steamboat Explosion.

Louisville, March 7.

The steamer Oregon, bound down from Louisville, while passing through the schute at Island 82, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 2d inst., burst her boiler with a tremendous report, carrying away her forward cabin and upper deck, and killing and wounding 60 persons. She was heavily laden, and had on board from 80 to 100 passengers.

The passengers had just finished dinner, and were generally collected in the hall and on the forward guards at the time of the explosion. She took fire immediately after the explosion, and burnt to the water's edge. Being in the channel of the river, and under way at the time, all on board would have been consumed but for the assistance of the Iroquois, which was wooding within a mile of the Oregon, and upon seeing the explosion Capt. Lee immediately gave orders to go to her relief, and in a few moments was along side of her. Just then the flames burst through the hurricane roof, and men, women and children were collected together on the after part of the boat, without the means of getting away but by jumping into the river. The shrieks of the women and the phrenzy of the men ready to leap overboard to avoid a more horrible death by fire, and the groans of the scalded and dying, together with the piteous bellowing of cattle, was a scene calculated to arouse the deepest feelings of our nature.

Now is the time to clothe yourselves Cheap.

HAVING a large stock of *Winter Clothing* still on hand and being desirous to make room for the Spring Stock, I will sell any article from my stock at a small advance from Cost for cash. Walk up and satisfy yourselves if this is gas. A few dozen pairs of good woolen socks on hand. JACOB KOCH.

Erie, Feb. 7, 1851. 3t

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of David Church, dec'd, late of Millcreek township, have been granted to the subscribers; therefore, those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

SELDEN CHURCH,
Erie, Feb. 8, 1851.—6t39 N. W. RUSSELL, Ex'rs.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of W. H. Knowlton and Son has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by W. H. Knowlton, who is duly authorized to settle all accounts of said firm.

N. B. All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm are requested to settle up forthwith and save costs.

W. H. KNOWLTON,
Erie Jan 24, 1851. N. KNOWLTON.

AS I wish to dispose of my Winter stock of Clothing, I will sell the following articles for cash, not exactly for cost but at a small advance.

100 Over Coats,	300 Pack Coats,
50 Dress do,	50 Frock do.,
500 pairs Pants,	100 Vests,

And any quantity of Woolen Shirts, Drawers and Socks.

February 6, 1851. MOSES KOCH.

CARTER & BROTHER,

No. 6, Reed House,

HAVE on hand a very extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, so that they are enabled to fill the orders of Physicians of whatever school, or no school, with every article in their line, and of such quality as to enable the intelligent physician to calculate their action with reasonable certainty. Their terms are such as cannot fail to suit all reasonable persons.

SUGARS—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, Coffee crushed Porto, Rico, N. O. and Havana Sugars, together with every article usually found in a Grocery store can be found at
MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—Such as Canvass, Brushes, round and flat Easels, Pallet Knives, Glass Slabs, Knives, Colors in Tubes, Poppy and Nut oil, Mastic Varnish, Drying Oil, &c. Jan 31. CARTER & BROTHER.

PURE ALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS.—

Extract of Taraxicum,	do	Hyoscianus,	
do	Belladonna	do	Cicuta.
do	Cinchona,	do	Juglandis,
do	Stramnae,	do	Jallapae.
do	Aconiti,		

CARTER & BROTHER.

OILS.—Hyoscianus, Ergot and Croton, at CARTER'S.

CRANBERRIES for sale at Clark's.

Grass Mats.

A LARGE assortment of Buggy and floor Mats at
MOORE'S GROCERY STORE

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of John Sawdy dec'd, late of Elk Creek township; therefore, all having claim against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted make immediate payment.

CALVIN CARR,
Feb 7, 1851.—6t39 ENSIGN ANDERSON.
Administrators.

NEW smoked hams for sale by
Jan. 25. D. S. CLARK.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of 70 acres on the Lake Road, two miles west of the borough of Erie, third section of said tract, with a good Frame House, Barn and Orchard. This farm is a desirable property, under a fine state of cultivation, and well situated as a country residence. Terms of payment easy. Apply to

A. JAMAIN VILLE,
Jan. 31, 1850. At P. C. Blancan's 136 Main St Buffalo.
N B. There is a good Water power on the above land.

Doctor O'Conor, from Dublin.

GENERAL Medical Practitioner, Physician, Accoucher and Dentist. Office and residence at the Reed House, Erie.

Erie, Nov. 16, 1850. 27

WHITE FISH—100 bbls. and half do. Mackinaw and Detroit River White Fish; also, a lot of Mackerel and Shad for sale cheap at MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

Stewart's Syrup

A GOOD article of Sugar House Syrup; also, P. R. and N. O. Molasses, at MOORES GROCERY STORE.

SMOKED SALMON,

A FRESH supply just received at
MOORES GROCERY STORE.

TEAS! TEAS!!—A new arrival of those splendid, cheap Teas both Green and Black at
MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

WINES & LIQUORS, both imported and domestic, at
MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

1500 SIDES Sole Leather,
1000 Jersey and French CALFSKINS,
1000 Sides Upper,
800 Morocco,
1400 Linings and Bindings of every article of Shoe Kit and Findings, by
Dec. 14, 1850. J. H. FULLERTON.

DOCTOR LA CROIX.

OLD GALEN'S LOCK DISPENSARY—No. 64 Lloyd st., up stairs, Arcade Buildings, established for the prevention and removal of several diseases WITHOUT MERCURY.

Dr. La Croix, continues to be consulted confidentially, upon those diseases of the human frame of a private nature, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Lues, Venerea, Strictures, Impotency, Seminal Weakness of both sexes, diseases of the Womb, Nervous Debility, Mercurial diseases, Gravel, Nodes, Caries, Rheumatism, Ulceration of the Glotis, Tonsils, Throat, Nose and Limbs, Syphilitic Iritis or Inflamed Eyes. Impotent or gradual wasting away of the powers of the, night sweats, swelling of the joints caused by mercury and unskilful treated secret diseases, whether mild or virulent, and from an experience that very seldom fails to the lot of any one physician, he is enabled to warrant a perfect and lasting cure, in any and in all cases of the above named diseases.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There is a habit which boys teach each other at the academy or college, a habit indulged in when by himself, in solitude, growing up with the boy to manhood: few of those who indulge in this pernicious practice are aware of consequences until they find the nervous system shattered, feel strange and unaccountable feelings and vague fears in the mind. The individual becomes feeble, and if unable to labor with accustomed vigor, or to apply himself to study, his steps are rarely and weak, he is dull, irresolute, the countenance is downcast, the eyes without natural lustre, shame-facedness is apparent.

IF THE VICTIM

Be conscious of the cause of his decay, and quit it, he suffers under those terrible nocturnal and involuntary emissions, which weaken and shame him, producing mental and physical prostration. If he emancipates himself before the practice has done its worst, and enters matrimony, his matronage is unfaithful, and his sense tells him that this is caused by his early follies.

YOUNG MEN,

Let no false modesty deter you from making your case known to one who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend you. He who places himself under Dr. La Croix and his treatment, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and in whose bosom will be ever locked the secret of his patient.

There are very few men in the world in whom it is safe to repose confidence, especially in cases of a delicate nature. The many pretenders to medical science with which the country is filled, and the many disappointments to which the unfortunate are subjected by consulting such men, renders it a matter of more justice to caution the public against them, and point them to the sure "haven of repose," which is under the management of the celebrated Dr. La Croix, No. 64 Lloyd st. Buffalo, N. Y.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Falling of the Womb, Gonorrhœa or Whites, Obstructed, Excessive, Irregular or painful Menses; Dropsy of the Womb.

Dr. La Croix is often called upon by married females who have had their health injured for years by pills and nostrums purchased from celebrated female impostors, under the false pretence of effecting cures—those medicines in nineteen cases of twenty have an injurious effect upon the constitution, without producing the desired effect, or any signs of it. Ladies who wish for medicines, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but

Dr. De Laney's Female Periodical Pills,

which are the result of the combined knowledge and experience of some of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Europe, and have been used by females embracing most of the gentility and nobility of France for the last 25 years. To eulogise their virtues would not add to their merits. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe that they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be mentioned in the wrappers accompanying each box,) though always safe and healthy, so gently, yet so active are they.

☞ Price $1 per box. they can be transmitted by mail to any part of the Union.

Dr. La Croix invites all the afflicted, however hopeless their case may appear, or whatever their disease may be, or however many physicians or remedies they have tried, to put his knowledge and skill to the test in an examination of the case—it will cost them nothing. He promises to every case he treats a permanent and radical cure for life.

☞ The Dispensary is so arranged that the person so calling will see no one but the doctor himself, who is in constant attendance in his private rooms, ready and willing to render relief to all who may give him a call. Hundreds of certificates voluntarily given of cures, some of which are most astonishing cases on record, are for inspection at the Dispensary, all which are by his medicines.

BEWARE—Of those medical sharks who refer you to the British and French Universal Hospitals for proof of their skill and experience. They have no references near home and they are entirely unknown abroad. Their lofty pretensions to medical skill are without foundation, and simply excite ridicule in the minds of those who know their absurdity.

Remember 64 Lloyd street, up stairs, sign of Old Galen's Head, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, March 8, 1851. 1y43

Administrators' Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Erie, will be sold by public vendue on the premises, on Saturday, the 22d day of March, '51, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described property, situate in the township of Girard, belonging to the estate of David Crocker, dec'd, to wit:—The one undivided fourth part of a certain piece of Land situate in Girard township, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in the centre of the road at the South West corner of land of O. Harmon on the North line of land contracted for by Sager and Fisk; thence by said land and other lands West one hundred and forty-seven perches and two tenths of a perch to a post on the East line of land of L. K. Knight; thence by said land North thirty six perches to a black ash; thence east seventy-one perches to a post; thence North twenty-three perches and one tenth of a perch to a post; thence East sixty-four perches to a post in the west line of land of O. Harmon, now the land of Wm. Lemeux; thence by said land south, two perches to the centre of the road; thence along said road South twenty-three and one half degrees; east nineteen and two tenths perches; thence south six and one half degrees, east forty perches to the place of beginning, containing forty acres and eighty perches of land; and the allowance being part of a larger tract No 564. It being the interest of the said David Crocker as one of the children and heirs at law of Oliver Crocker late of said township, deceased, subject to the dower of the widow of the said Oliver Crocker. Also a certain lot of ground situate in the township aforesaid, and described and bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on the line of the lock embankment near the head of lock No. thirty-six thence along the north side of the tow path, direct north fifty-five degrees: east three perches to a post; thence north thirty-five degrees, west thirteen and a third perches to a post; thence south fifty-five degrees, west three perches to a post; thence south thirty-five degrees, east thirteen and a third perches to the place of beginning, containing forty-perches of land more or less.

The first above described piece of land has a dwelling house, out houses and is mostly improved. The lot last described has thereon a dwelling house.

TERMS.—One third on confirmation of sale, the balance in two equal annual instalments with interest on the whole sum with each instalment, to be secured with judgment bond and mortgage on the premises.

HOMER HART,
ENSIGN ANDERSON.
Executors of David Crocker, deceased.

Girard, Feb. 22, 1851. 3t41

To Persons Intending to Build.

CARTER & BRO. have on hand a large lot of Window Glass—their assortment numbering upward of forty sizes, among which are English and French, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania manufacture, also single and double thickness.

They have also a quantity of superior made Sash, both with and without glass, and will furnish to order Windows of any style or quality of glass as the most reasonable terms. Lumber taken in exchange. No. 6, Reed House.

BOOTS & Shoes,

4 cases misses Thick Boots,		
3 "	Kip	"
2 "	Calf	"
3 "	Boys thick,	"
1 "	Kip	"

Childrens coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees, for cash at the very lowest figures. Work warranted first rate or no sale, by

Dec 7. C. M. TIBBALS.

"Better Late Than Never"

WE are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been selected with care, and we think the public will say with taste. The assortment is very general, and contains some styles of Dress Goods not before in this market, as they have been imported within two weeks. We invite the visits of Cash Customers; and those who have produce to exchange, and feel confident we can stand the test of comparison in style and prices with all others. No trouble to show goods.

Nov. 23. LESTER SENNETT & CHESTER.

Notice to Saw Mill Owners.

CARTER & BRO. will pay cash for any quantity of Poplar or White Wood Flooring; also for any amount of Pine Lumber, No. 6, Reed House.—Jan. 17, 1851

$5000 CANAL BONDS wanted; also, a few shares of Erie and North East Rail Road Stock, by
December 7, 1850. LAIRD & RUST.

JOHN H. BURTON,

DRUGGIST, NO. 5 REED HOUSE,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he is in receipt of his Fall and Winter supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes, Teas, &c. &c. all of which he offers for sale at prices which he is confident will suit purchasers.

It is his intention to sell medicines which are pure, fresh and genuine. The profession may depend upon such being delivered whether to themselves or to their order. All wishing articles in this line are invited to give him a call.

Erie, Nov. 2, 1850. n25

DYE-STUFFS—Madder, Indigo, Logwood, Fustic, Annetto, Nicwood, &c., by JACKSON.

NEW Year's Present.—A "Bang up Stove," with a handsome set of copper ware is about the richest present for a New Year's day, that can be found in Erie. For sale by

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

BONNET RIBBONS.—large assortment of rich Winter Ribbons at FULLERTON'S.

Gloves and Hosiery.

A SPLENDID stock of Gloves of the elastic French Kid, of assorted colors, and white and black, both for Ladies and Gentlemen; also, Merino, Alpacca, wool, silk and cotton Hose, very nice, just opened by

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

PEARL BARLEY for sale by
D. S. CLARK.

AXES.

39 doz. Miles White & Co's superior Cast Steel Axes for sale by the doz. or single—warranted.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.

GROCERIES.—30 chests Tea, 65 Bags Coffee, 15 Hhds. Sugar, 30 Boxes Raisins, 6 Barrels Rice, for sale wholesale and retail by J. H. FULLERTON.

DOMESTICS.—30 Bales Brow Sheetings, 17 bales batts, Wick and Yarns, 40 pieces Ticks, 50 pieces striped Shirtings, 40 pieces Drills, 100 pieces bleached Muslins, as cheap as can be found in this market, for sale by

Dec. 14, 1850. J. H. FULLERTON.

SEGARS.—15,000 of the finest flavor imported Princeye segars the best I ever had, for sale by the box or at retail.

November 2 1850. J. H. BURTON.

Still Buying.

AND paying the highest price for any quantity of Domestic Flannel, Socks, Yarns, Dried Apples and Peaches.

Erie, Dec. 14. LAIRD & RUST.

RUBBER SHOES.—3000 Pair Women's, Men's and Childrens, of all desirable styles, at less prices than be found in Erie.

J. H FULLERTON

SOLAR Lamps, Girandoles, Chimnies, Globes, Wick a variety at G. LOOMIS & CO.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A lot of Toys and other fixings, suitable presents for the coming Holidays, at

December 10. G. LOOMIS & Co., State st.

GLASSWARE.—Tumblers, Decanters, Jelly Dishes, Glass Jars, Preserve Dishes, Plates and Pitchers, Mottasse Cans, Oil Lamps, and a General variety of Glassware for sale at the Pittsburgh Store, No. 2. Wright's Block.

KID GLOVES.—30 doz. Kid Gloves, all colors, the best article imported; also, Buckskin, Woolen, Silk, Lisle Thread and cotton, at FULLERTON'S

STATIONARY.—Letter and Cap paper, common and hand laid, plain and ruled; also, gilt edged, plain and fancy Note Paper and Envelopes, note and letter at CARTER'S.

To the Sick and Afflicted!

CERTIFICATES and Testimonials, sufficient to fill every column of this paper, can be produced, setting forth the wonderful virtues of

Dr. Swaynes Celebrated Family Medicines.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

The Original and Genuine Preparation!

CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and Speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

Another Home Certificate—Great cure of EZEKIEL THOMAS.

Dr. M. Swayne—Dear Sir,—Being for a length of time afflicted with a very violent cough, with pain in the side and breast, soreness of lungs, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c., I made trial of various remedies which were recommended highly in the papers, but gradually grew worse. The violence of my cough was such that the blood rushed profusely from my mouth when the paroxysms came upon me; indeed, my whole system seemed prostrated, and the hour of my departure seemed near at hand. At this time you recommended the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which immediately began to soothe, comfort, and allay the violence of my cough, relieved the pain in my side, strengthened and healed my lungs, &c. I continued the use of it, but now, thanks to God, and to the effect of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I am cured, and able to pursue my daily labor. I think it as invaluable medicine in coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, and one that should be known to all afflicted. If persons would purchase the original and genuine article, as prepared by you, and not tamper with the many spurious and worthless preparations which are attempted to be palmed off on the reputation of yours, it might be the means of saving many valuable lives. I freely offer this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering as I was.

EZEKIEL THOMAS,
Cherry st. three doors west of Seventh st. Second Street, Phila.

VERY IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Be very particular to enquire for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as some unprincipled individuals have stolen the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. Remember the genuine is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, [sheet engraving,] with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon, also his signature, all others are positively fictetious and counterfeit.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge.

"A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public."

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior (being so very pleasant to the taste at the same time effectual) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system.

Letter to Dr. Swayne from Andersontown Id.

Dear Sir:—A man purchased a bottle of your Vermifuge, the other day, for his child, and by its use discharged 63 of the largest worms he had ever seen. It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have often been so gulled by nacious worm medicines. Yours being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual, I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity. Yours, T. T. SHARP, P. M.

BEWARD OF MISTAKES.

Remember Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles.

☞ See that the name is right correctly—

SWAYNE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY!

DR. SWAYNE'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA AND EXTRACT OF TAR PILLS.

Act as a gentle purgative, producing a healthy state of the Liver and Bowels, acting as an alternative, changing the state of costiveness, which is very common to some individuals, and for the irregularities incident to females they are very valuable.

J. R. Hatchitt, Evansville, Ind., writes June 5th 1850. Your medicine sells well, and gives universal satisfaction. Your Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills sold out directly. Send on a large supply.

Chalfant & Hughes, Danville, Pa., writes, April 10, 1850—Send immediately a further supply of your family medicines. We are much in need of them—they are effecting great cures in this section.

DR. SWAYNE'S Valuable Medicines can be obtained at most of the stores throughout the country, and Wholesale and Retail at the Principal office,

N. W. corner of Eighth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

For Sale by the Following Agents.

ERIE COUNTY.

Carter & Brother,	No. 6, Reed House	Erie.
J. H. Burton,	No. 5, "	"
W. P. Judson, & Co.,		Waterford
J. A. White,		Girard.
N. J. Clark & Bros.,		Fairview.
W. & J. W. Campbell.		Edenboro.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Norman Callendar,	Meadville.
C. W. Burton & Co.,	
W. & J. W. Campbell,	Cambridge.
Perkins & Leffingwell,	Woodcock.
Cummings & Shattuck,	Evansburg.
J. L. Parks.	Adamsville.
L. H. Walkley,	Ashtabula, Ohio.

And by dealers in Medicines generally.

Dec. 2d, 1850. 1y33

KEYSTONE MUTUAL

Life & Health Insurance Co. of Harrisburg, Pa.

THIS Company continues to insure lives on more favorable terms than any other company in the State; and as an evidence of the utility of such institutions, and the promptness of this company in paying losses when they occur, they respectfully refer to the following letter from Mrs. Schoyer:

Practical Examples, Showing the Advantages to be Derived from Life Insurance.

Mr Solomon Schoyer, a highly respectable commission merchant at Pittsburg, effected an insurance of $3,000 on his life with the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, on the 17th of July, 1850. He received his policy, and paid his premium on the 29th of July, 1850, and died in a fit of Nightmare on the 22d day of July, but two days after he received his policy. He had enjoyed uninterrupted good health all his life up to the very moment of his death. His widow, Penelope Schoyer, received from this company within 30 days after his death, $3,000 as will be seen by her letter of acknowledgement below.

To the President and Directors of the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Harrisburg, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—The prompt manner in which your efficient agent, Mr. Henry Sprogel, attended to the claim of myself and family for insurance upon the life of my late lamented husband, S. Schoyer, and the promptness with which the Company paid that claim of $3,000, impels me to take this method of returning to the company my thanks, believing as I do that your company possesses advantages for life insurance over most of the companies now in the country, and that its business is conducted by judicious and careful managers and agents I would cheerfully recommend your Company to all who may wish to avail themselves of its benevolent operations. PENELOPE SCHOYER.

Pittsburg, Nov. 22, 1850.

Still another, showing the wise forethought of a Clergyman:

Rev. T. Marshal Bogge, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa., took out a policy of insurance in this company in June, 1850, for $800. He died of Erysipelas fever on the 10th of Nov. 1850: but by his provident care and forethought left to his bereaved family his Policy of $800, which had cost him but $23

For particulars, and rates of insurance, see the company's pamphlets, or call on the Secretary at his office, No. 23, Market st Harrisburg, or S. Mervin Smith, Agent for Erie County, Office 3 doors west of Laird & Rust's Store.

DR. LUTHER REILY, President.
J. W. Willson, Sec'y.—January 25, 1851.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

53 Liberty Street, New York.

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millenery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than was ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of importation or auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silk and Satin Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for hats, caps and dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Caps, Cobarts, Cuffs, and Chemisetts.
Embroidered Edgings and and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reverse and plain linen, Cambric Hdkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kids, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hdkf

Miscellaneous Selections.

Extraordinary Avarice.

In the year 1762, an extraordinary instance of avarice occurred in France. A miser, of the name of Fosceu, who had amassed enormous wealth by the most sordid parsimony and the most discreditable extortion, was requested by the goverment to advance a sum of money as a loan. The miser, to whom a fair interest was not inducement sufficiently strong to enable him to part with his treasured gold, declared his incapacity to meet this demand; he pleaded severe losses and utmost poverty. Fearing, however, that some of his neighbors, among whom he was very unpopular, would report his immense wealth to the goverment, he applied his ingenuity to discover some effectual way of hiding his gold, should they attempt to institute a search to ascertain the truth or falsehood of his plea. With great care and secrecy he dug a deep cave in his cellar; to this receptacle for his treasure he descended by a ladder, and to the trap door he attached a spring-lock, so that on shutting, it would fasten of itself. By and by the miser disappeared. Inquiries were made; the house was searched; the woods were explored, and the ponds were dragged; but no Fosceu could they find; and gossips began to conclude that the miser had fled with his gold to some part, where, by living *incognito* he would be free from the demands of the goverment.

Some time passed on; the house in which he had lived was sold, and the workmen were busily employed in its repair. In the progress of their work they met with the door of the secret cave, with the key in the lock outside.—They threw back the door and descended with a light.—The first object upon which the lamp was reflected was the ghastly body of Fosceu, the miser, and scattered around him were heavy bags of gold and ponderous chests of untold treasure; a candlestick lay beside him on the floor. This worshipper of mammon had gone *into* his cave to pay his devoirs to his golden god, and became a sacrifice to his devotion! What must have been the sensations of that miserable man—what the horrors of his situation, when he heard the door close after him, and the spring-lock effectually imprison him within its secret mine! How bitter must have been the last struggle of that avaricious soul! How terrible must have been the appeals of conscience within that sordid sinner! How each bag must have disgorged its treasure, and each piece of gold have danced in imagination, around him as a demon! How hated, when the gnawing pangs of starvation came slowly upon him, must have been that yellow vision; his very heart must have grown sick at that which once he so dearly loved!

Gold in bags; gold in chests; gold piled in heaps; gold for a pillow; gold strewed upon the ground for him to lie upon! Whilst his taper lasted, turn where he would his eyes, nothing met them but his gold. But when the last flicker died away, and the miser was left in darkness to dwell on his coming death, and upon his many sins, how awful must have been the agonies of conscience!—How, surely, amidst the gloom of that sepulchre of gold, must the poor whom he oppressed, and the unfortunate whom he had ruined by his avarice, have risen up to reproach him; and, when the mind became fevered by its last deadly struggles, how the faces of haggard poverty, of hate and loathing for the miser, must, in one loud, discordant chorus, have cried for vengeance and retribution upon his guilty soul!

Temper of Women 250 Years Ago.

In the Lexington Papers, just published in London, we have some good anecdotes of society two hundred and fifty years ago. Here is one:

"A few days ago two Ladies met in a narrow street at ten o'clock in the morning. Neither chose to permit her carriage to be drawn back, and they remained without moving for six hours. A little after twelve o'clock they sent for some refreshments for themselves and food for their horses. Each was firmly resolved to stay the night there rather than go back; and they would have done so, but a tavern keeper in the street, who was prevented by their obstinacy from bringing to his door a cart laden with wine, went in search of the Commissary of the district, who at length, but with much trouble, succeeded in effecting an arrangement upon these terms—that each should retire at the same moment, and that neither sho'd pass through the street."

And here another, which would versify into a fine horrible ballad—as grand and ghastly as Alfred Tennyson's "Sisters:"

"The Parliament has lately confirmed the sentence of death passed on two daughters of a gentleman of Anjou, named Madaillon, for the murder of the lover of their younger sister. It appears that he was engaged to be married to the eldest sister, but deserting her, and passing over the second, he transferred his addresses to the youngest. The two eldest sisters, in revenge, invited him to play at blind man's buff, and while one bound his eyes, the other cut his throat."

And this is similar:

"In Piedmont a gentleman addressed at the same time one lady who was rich and plain, and one who was poor and very beautiful; and they, by chance becoming acquainted, exhibited to each other their correspondence with the vacillating lover, and one of them invited him to a meeting, in which after joining in reproaches, they dexterously each deprived him of an ear."

A Mountain Cat.

A gentleman yesterday brought into our office one of the most curious animals we have ever seen. He was caught in a trap baited with sugar, on the North Fork of the Yuba. Some have named this species of animal the Mountain Cat, but with the exception of some of his habits, he seems to resemble the cat very little. He is about two and a half feet long, one-half of which length is his tail, which is ringed with alternate white and black.—His shape more resembles the kangaroo than any other animal, his haunch portions being much larger than his breast. His head is small, with very large, glittering, prominent eyes, and a nose somewhat approaching the form of that of the ichneumon.

He is as flexible as a weasel. With short legs and fine fur, and exceedingly neat and clean toilette, he is really one of the nice young men of the animal tribe. He is a curiosity, being unlike any thing we have before seen in any zoological collection, or in a wild state. His color is gray, not so silvery as the gray squirrel, and is the most inquisitive little Paul Pry that has ever looked in upon us. He seemed determined to understand every thing about our sanctum, thrusting his pointed nose into every nook and corner. He is a far handsomer and cleanlier animal than the coon, in all graces is as much his superior as is "*Hyperion to a Satyr*," and when we establish a new political party, shall probably instal him instead, as the insignia of our embodied principles.—*Alta Californian.*

Sharp Practice.

Some time during the Last year, a young sprig of the law was admitted to the Suffolk Bar. His father, a prudent old codger, thereupon gave him a hundred dollars to purchase Books, and told him that was all he could hope for from him, but with industry, prudence, and immediate enforcement of payment of all sums that might be his due, he had no doubt he would get along.

A few days after the old man dropped into John's office and borrowed fifteen dollars of the money he had given him, promising to pay it by twelve o'clock next day.

"All right, dad," says John, "give me your memorandum."

The next day at twelve, pa did not appear, and John immediately served a writ upon him, and put a keeper in his house, just as the old man was sitting down to dinner. That is what we call an instance of sharp practice.—*Chelsea Telegraph.*

In and Out.

An Irish preacher was considerably annoyed (as many before and since have likewise been) by persons getting up and leaving church during his sermon. His patience being exhausted, he stopped his discourse, and in a rowdy way, exclaimed—"Go on, me lad, I've seen the top of your head, that's enough." The fellow turned around and with an angry meaning look, muttered—"I'll see you again, sir." "You had better see me now," replied the preacher, "for when I'm in the pulpit I fight for the Lord Jesus, but when I'm out of it I fight for myself."

LIVER COMPLAINT,
JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

And all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

This power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs they are, without, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia* and *Liver disease.*"

"The Tenth Legion," published at Woodstock, Va., January 10, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, prepared by *Dr. Hoofland*, and composed by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill, of this county, was very seriously affected with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS:

The "Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German journal of Philadelphia, "he editor says, November 24th

"*We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine* store, the principle depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 276 Race to 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, per se, the accommodation of the numerous patients, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy a large store, No. 120, with him success in his new quarters; he is deserving of it. The Bitters Mixture is without doubt the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhœa has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted the Materia Medica of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these bitters, and a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah algentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 6, 1830.

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending. And the reason is obvious. It is under the prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of *humbug*, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on. He specially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver and the intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence, and several of its cures speak of its effects from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietors (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; as I, therefore, *when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters*, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimony in its favor*, is that the sale of it is used in the practice of the regular Physician of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—is preferable to calomel in the *severest attacks*—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to FEMALE or INFANT with safety and reliable benefit, at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain in order counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article on the risk of the lives of those who are unacquainted with the

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.* For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 *Race* street, one door below Sixth. (late of 276 Race st.,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country. Sold also by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa.; Lauppon & Goff, McKean corners, Pa.; J. Curtis, Waterford, Pa.

Erie, October 12, 1850. 1yn29

DR. P. HALL'S
CELEBRATED COUGH REMEDY!
A Safe, Pleasant, Speedy & Effectual Cure
For Colds, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and Hooping Cough.

This Medicine has been in use only a few years, and during that short period, it is believed to has effected more radical and important cures of Pulmonary diseases than any other Medical preparation either in ancient or modern times. It is but justice to state that

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION,

or the number of deaths from that terrible disease, have greatly diminished in all places where this valuable medicine has been generally used. Thousands of persons who have been severely afflicted with the diseases of the Throat and Lungs and were for a time fearful of the most dangerous results, now live in the enjoyment of the most perfect health, and cheerfully recommend

This Important Remedy

as a Speedy Cure for those common yet Dangerous pulmonary diseases. Thousands of Certificates of cures by this Medicine might be produced, many of which are truly

WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING.

But *their words are true and cannot be doubted.* Any certificate signed by a physician and by men of well known Truth and Integrity of Character, should be sufficient to convince the most incredulous, that this Medicine is deserving of Great Confidence and worthy of Use wherever required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that we the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an effectious Medicine, and fully worthy of its recommendations.

John Galbraith	John W Hall	Peter E Burton
Wilson King	John F Truby	Benjamin Grant
John Hughes	Thos Hughes	Wm F Rundlemeier
M Goodwin	John R Cochran	G A Bennett
Thos Moorehead Jr	John M Watson	J Dehn
Thos Moore	James D Dunlap	E A Bennett
Hayley W Kelso	D Shirk	Lucas A Hall
Robert Cochran	M Myer	D G Landon
J R Dumars	H P Mehaffey	I. Warren
H O Root	John S Brown	E P Fenton
H D Miller	Foster Bell	Wm M Gallagher
A Sherwood	Joseph Dreher Jr	J Salisbury
	R Baldwin	

This remedy is put in bottles of different sizes, which enables the poor as well as the rich to share its efficacy in restoring to all the blessings of health.

For sale wholesale and retail by P. Hall at his Drug Store, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie. Also for sale by R. C. Tevis & Co., North East, and Westfield; Smith & Kendrick, Wesford; James H. Campbell, Edinboro; William H. Townsend, Springfield; James A. White, Girard; Joseph Gensheimer, Fairview, and by Agents generally throughout the country. 73

EAGLE FACTORY

PEARL CANDLES, LARD OIL, &c.

THE undersigned very respectfully invites the attention of his friends and foes, and those who are neither, to a beautiful article of Pearl Candles, of which he has a quantity now on hand, and offers for sale at the following rates: Boxes containing 6 lbs. @ 10c. 14c a lb. by the quantity, and one shilling six pence retail. Lard, Oil, and Mould candles of the first quality, I will sell at prices nearly as cheap as Bay Light. A supply of these articles will be kept at the store of R. G. Hulbert, and at my factory. I wish to purchase a large quantity of Lard, Tallow and Pork fatted on beech nuts, for which I will pay cash on delivery at my Factory, on 9th Street.

Erie, Dec. 28, 1850. 3m33 R. P. HULBERT.

Engraving on Wood.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his line. Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, Views of Hotels, Stores Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Fredonia, July 27, 1850 M. S. PETTIT.

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company

CONTINUE to insure Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Marshall,	J. A. Tracy,	Wm. Beatty,
J. H. Williams,	Thos. Stewart,	G. Sanford,
S. Jackson,	Thos. Wills,	C. M. Tibbals,
W. B. Townsend,	Geo. Selden,	H. Eberman,
	J. C. Spencer.	

G. SANFORD, President.

GEORGE RUTHER, Secretary.
J. C. Spencer, Treasurer
E. W. GERRISH, Agent and Surveyor.
Erie, June 28, 1850. 37

TABLE and Pocket Cutlery.—My assortment is now complete and I do not hesitate to say a larger and better selected stock than was ever before offered in this market. R. REED.

Sept. 24, 1850.

SHEEP PELTS WANTED.—10,000 Sheep Pelts wanted, for which the highest price will be paid at the corner store of LAIRD & RUST.

October 28.

HEMLOCK BOARDS.—A few thousand feet wanted for immediate use. LAIRD & RUST.

October 28, 1850. n24

Dent 1 Notice.

R. RUSSELL D. D. S., office in Hughs' Building opposite the Erie Gazette office. All operations performed in a neat careful and durable manner, and warranted. 119

HOUSE keepers can be supplied with brass, brittannia, Iron and Japan candle sticks and lamps, brass snuffers and trays, brittannia, German silver and iron spoons, roasting spoons, coffee mills, cutlery, &c., at the hardware store of R. REED.

Sept. 28.

BRANDY, Pale and Dark, Port, Madeira and Malaga Wine; Rum, Gin, and Whiskey, as pure and good as any in the city and a great deal cheaper, at RINDERNECHT'S.

16 BBLS. Coffee crushed and Powdered Sugar, a very nice article, for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT

SLATES a good assortment at the Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

MUFFS.—Of superior quality, for sale by LAIRD & RUST.

December 7, 1850.

G. LOOMIS & CO.

HAVE just returned from New York with the *largest* Stock of Goods in their line ever offered in Erie, and are constantly receiving additions which will enable *their friends* and customers to select materials rich and desirable articles which are not generally found west of the large cities, embracing a great variety of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Ear and Finger Rings, Gold Breast Pins, Bracelets, Chains, Keys, Belt Slides and Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Lockets, Thimbles, &c.

They will be enabled in a few days to furnish any who may desire, an Extra Fine Excellent Lever Movement of their own importation. Those wishing extra heavy Hunter or other Cases, can be accommodated with any weight they choose for these movements. It will afford a rare opportunity to select.

Erie, December 14, 1850.

FRENCH Alabaster and Egyptian Marble Mantle three weeks Clocks, finest finish, at G. LOOMIS & Co's

Dec. 19, 1850.

EXTRA MEDICINES.—J. H. Burton, No 5, Reed House, having obtained a supply of Messrs Schieffelin & Co's "Powdered Extra Medicines," is prepared to put up Physician's prescriptions. Family Compounds, &c., with accuracy and of such materials as will not in their operation disappoint the physician or patient. Medicine may be obtained at any hour of the day or night. 34

PEKIN TEAS.—A new supply of those superior Teas, fresh warranted to suit, just receive by J. H. BURTON

SHAWLS.—Long and square Bay State, Cashmire and other Long Shawls; prices 75 cents to thirty dollars for sale by FULLERTON.

Cash for Lumber!

THE Subscribers are prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of Whitewood Lumber, viz: 1 and 4-4 Boards 11, 12, 13 and 14 inch Plank; Cleanings, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches square, and 2 by 4 Scantling. Ash of the following thicknesses 1¼, 1¾, 2¼, 3 and 4 inches; Cherry and all kinds of shipping lumber. The Subscribers will make contracts for any amount of the above mentioned Lumber to be delivered the coming season. Twelve feet is the most desirable length to have Lumber sawed.

Erie, Dec. 30, 1850. SELDEN & SON.

500 YRDS. Muslin de Laines and Cashmeres of new designs and styles just opened; some will be sold as low as one shilling per yard. Good patterns figured and plain.

Nov. 30, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

HAY KNIVES, Gate Hinges and Latches, at RUFUS REED.

Nov. 23, 1850.

SLEIGH BELLS and Skates, a good assortment at the Cheap Hardware store. RUFUS REED.

BRASS & GLASS Curtain Pins, of different patterns, at RUFUS REED.

Nov. 23 1850.

MEASURING TAPES, 66 and 39 feet, with folding handles, at No. 3 Reed House. RUFUS REED.

MACKEREL, by the Barrel, half and quarter barrel and in Kits, for sale by D. S. CLARK

BRICK DUST—A new article for cleaning knives, for sale by Erie, Nov. 21. D. S. CLARK.

INDIA RUBBER Steam Packing and Packing Yarn, for sale by Nov. 23. D. S. CLARK.

300 GRAIN BAGS for sall by D. S CLARK.

Nov. 23, 1850.

50 BARRELS White Fish, 100 half barrels White Fish, and 100 ¼ do. D. S. CLARK

CLOTHS! CLOTHS! and Cassimeres from Auction. I have on hand a larger stock than ever of Cloths and Cassimeres, which I purchased at auction, for cash at the lowest figures. As an earnest of it, I will sell a good

Dyed in the wool Black Cloth for $1 75 per Yard.

Green do from	$1 50 to $2 75	do
Brown do from	2 00 to 3 00	do
Blue (warranted Indigo,)	2 50	do
Drab for overcoats from	2 25 to 3 00	do
Olive, Green and Brown	2 50	do

Also, Black, Blue Black and Fancy Doe Skin Cassimeres from $1 to $3 per yard. C. M. TIBBALS.

WANTED.—500 bush. Dried Apples, 250 yds. Domestic Flannel, 2,000 pairs Wool Socks, 500 lbs. Wool Yarn, for which I will pay the highest market price in goods at the lowest figures.

Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

5000 Yards. Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings for sale from 11 to 13 cents per yard, by C. M. TIBBALS.

Fall and Winter Millinery!

MRS. CURTIS would respectfully inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she has just returned, from New York with a large and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting of Bonnets of every style, Dress Caps, Tabs, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, a great variety of Velvets, Silks, Satins, &c.—Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts, (especially French work) Collars, Lace Capes, Muslin, Edgings, Insertings, Tucks, Edgings, Lace Veils, Black Lace Edging, materials for Manuilas, readymade Cloaks, Embroidery Patterns, Zouaves and Berlin Worsted Purse Trimmings, etc. etc. Purse Twist, &c., &c. Hair Combs, a good assortment, and many other articles, all of which will be sold as low, wholesale and retail, as can be bought in the city.

Mr. Millinery furnished with all articles in their line at reduced prices. Straw Bonnets Cleaned and pressed.

Erie, October 19, 1850. n22

MUFFS.—60 Muffs received by Express, at about one half last years' prices, by J. H. FULLERTON.

THE DULCIMER:

Or the New York Collection of Sacred Music.

CONSTITUTING a large and choice variety of Ode Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Motets, etc., from the best Foreign and American composers, with all the old Tunes in common use, together with a comprehensive introductory course, simplified and adapted to the *capacities of beginners.* The whole comprising the most complete collection of sacred music ever published, for sale at the Bookstore of O. SAFFORD.

Erie, Nov. 27, 1850. n29

CASH PAID FOR CORN.—*The subscriber will pay cash for* 2000 bushels corn, in the ears, if delivered soon.

December 11, 1850. D. S. CLARK.

OATS WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for 7000 bushels Oats at the store of D. S. CLARK'S.

PULVERIZED STARCH.—Of unequaled purity, with rule directions for making Puddings, Cusards, &c., for sale by Erie, January 18, 1851. JOHN McCANS.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

A LARGE stock of Mulberry Light Blue, Flowery Blue and common Crockery. Tea and dinning Setts complete. Also a good assortment of Glass Ware at

C. M. TIBBALS.

Dec. 7, 1850. Cheap Side.

ONCE MORE ON SHAWLS.
AT NO. 1, REED HOUSE.

I HAVE just received another stock of Shawls, purchased with cash down, and offer them on the following terms. I will sell as good an article at $2 as can be produce I for $3—as good a one at $3 50 as for $5, and as good a one for $5 as for $7 from any store in Erie, where the Hand Bellows, Key Bugle or Trombone are employed about the operator, in endeavoring to produce loud sounds, imagine himself Fatestall Junior.

N. B.—The above figures are not made with reference to "putting the tariff" on the Balance of my stock at present or next season. I intend continuing on the cheap system this season, an Underselling Bargainal, any House that buys on four per cent.

Erie, Dec. 14, 1850. J. J. CLARK.

New Goods.

J. H. FULLERTON is now receiving direct from New York the largest Stock of Goods he has ever offered in Erie. Having purchased greatly reduced prices, he is prepared to sell on terms that will prove satisfactory to purchasers at wholesale or retail.

KNOCHS' BUFFALO
Piano Forte Manufactory,
Niagara Street, Corner of Mohawk.

A. J. KEOGH & Co., Piano Forte manufacturers from New York, respectfully announce to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie, and the surrounding country, that they have established the manufactory of Pianos Fortes, as above, and have now on hand a number of Instruments of their own manufacture, to which they invite the attention of Artistes and purchasers. Those of one or less in which of a real good instrument. Having combined the business of one of the largest Piano Manufactories in the city of New York, for some years, with great success, they have no hesitation in warranting their Instruments for beauty of finish, ease of touch, and volume and richness of tone, equal to any Eastern manufactures, and as they use no wood but what has been thoroughly seasoned both by the action of time as well as artificial means, they can safely assure you that no may favor them with their patronage, that their instruments shall learn unsurpassed in durability, and in the other qualities constituting a fine Piano.

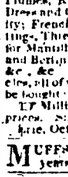
Piano Fortes of six, six and a half and seven octaves, constantly on hand—and instruments of any peculiar shape desired, will be made to order.

One of the above instruments can now be seen at the dwelling of D. McAllaster, on 11th street. A call is solicited.

A call is respectfully solicited. A. J. KEOGH, J. KEOGH,

Buffalo, April 20, 1850. 1y49

Tailoring Done in New York Style.



THE undersigned respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage for the last three years, and begs to give a continuance of the same. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1851, he feels confident that he is able to execute all orders intrusted to his care in the best style, as he employs none but the best workmen. Notwithstanding the cry of slop-shop (alias slaughter-house) cut and make, he pledges himself that all garments cut and made by him that do not fit, to pay for the cloth. Gentlemen who are desirous of having their clothes made "well" will do well to call on the subscriber. As good mechanics will not work without their pay in cash, he must commence on the principle of paying and being paid in cash.—The following are his prices:

Fine Dress or Frock Coat,	$6 00
" Sack "	5 00
" Over "	6 to 10 00
Pantaloons,	1 50
Vests,	1 00

N. B.—Cutting done at the usual cash prices.

Erie, Oct 5. JOHN GOALDING.

New Store! New Goods!! and New Prices!!
COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,
NO. 8, REED HOUSE,

DESIRE to call the attention of the Public to their store, which they have opened and intend conducting entirely on the pay system, believing from experience, that it is the only *sure, secure* and *safe* principle for all parties. Our stock consists of *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Glassware, &c., &c.*, together with pure *Foreign Liquors*; Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wines of all description. Domestic whiskey of our own manufacture, for which we challenge comparison with any brought from the east or west, in every particular, *needs* and *price*.

All we ask of the public is to call and examine our stock, which we keep of every description, believing as we do, that prices, style and quality will prove satisfactory. Goods exchanged for produce of all kinds. JOHN COMPTON,

Erie, May 25, 1850. H. R. HAVERSTICK.

Depot of Carpenters' & Joiners' Tools.

THE subscribers have just received the largest and best assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools ever offered in this market, consisting of Bench, Moulding and Match Planes, Panel Ploughs, Hand, Pannel, back, Compass and tenant saws, Firmer, Framing and ducks bill Chissels, Broad, and Hand Axes Adzes, Hammers and Hatchets, Gauges, Bevels Levels, Compasses, Bigges and Bitts, Augur Bits, Augurs, Try Squares, Steel and Iron Squares, Draw Shave, Plane Irons, &c., &c.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Erie, Oct. 26, 1850. n24

SOAP.—A largelot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Bar. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices; for sale on consignment by R. C. HULBERT.

Erie May 4, 1850. 51

Camphene.

WARRANTED to burn well—also a few Camphene Lamps, Wicks and Globe for sale cheap by

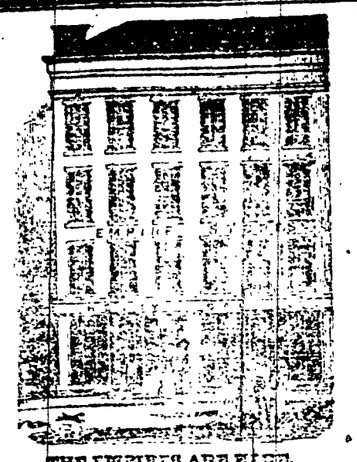
J. H. BURTON.

JAPAN WARE.—A full assortment expressly for jobbing, at No. 3, Reed House. R. REED.

ENAMEL Kettles of different sizes, at No. 3 Reed House. R. REED.

Sept. 28.

FOUR dz. White's Superior warranted Axes. Also 24 doz. best Axe Helves in town, for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT.



THE EMPIRE'S ARE RISE.

H. CADWELL, has just returned from New York with a large stock of goods of all kinds that will be sold for cash at prices that will close the months of small creditors, until the frost comes on in the winter. Our stock is very large to enumerate; I will brief, give the price of a few articles. 3m Long Shawls, good articles, warranted all wool, 3 by 3 4 inches, at from 2 to 2 8 shillings. 2 4 Bay State, Whitlow, and Lamute Shawls, the largest size, 72 by 144 inches. Highland No. 4 low as $1 50; the manufacturers price in Oct was $2 25 by the bundle. The finest quality and the best shade ever laid down in Erie, at $2 50. This article could not be purchased of the maker in Oct for less than $2 50. Prints as low as five cents, warranted fast colors, and all goods in proportion. Now is the time; next year goods must be higher. H. CADWELL.

Dec 7, 1-3.

Commercial Exchange
STILL TRIUMPHANT!
$3,000 *WORTH OF NEW GOODS.*

ARRIVING and to arrive, $3,000 worth of New and Cheap Goods at the Commercial Exchange, by the subscriber who has had his *Head Quarters* established in Erie for years, and where, with the permission of the merchants of Erie, he intends to remain for some years to come, to offer to his former customers and all others, the greatest bargains ever extended to any people. His store is now so arranged as to accommodate all classes of purchasers, having fitted them up into two separate departments. The first of which is well supplied with Ready Made and Fancy Goods, for the *Ladies.* The other department is well supplied with every article pertaining to the wardrobe of *Gentlemen*, together with every variety of Staple Goods. By the above *arrangements*, he will be enabled to wait upon those wanting goods with facility and dispatch. He would therefore say to persons who wish to purchase Dry Goods or Clothing, that his stock is one of the largest and cheapest in the city, having been purchased from first hands, direct from the New York Jobbers prices, which enables him to sell 25 per cent. cheaper than those who purchase goods in the ordinary mode.

Among his stock may be found black and blue Black Satin Dress Patterns, Black, blue *black and* figured Groode Rhine, spotted Lawns, linen Cassars, Jenny Lind Calicoes, delicate silk and gingham Cloaks, Broche and Long Shawls, Scotch plaid and staple Parasuttas, figured and strip'd Alpaccas, a few pieces of fashionable cravat, cravat materials rich and in their variety. Dress Silks of every description and quality in great variety, plain, figured and striped Tarlton Book Muslin, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Muslin, plain and figured Ladies' French Collars and Capes, linen, cotton, thread and lisle Edging and inserting, Belt Ribbons, Rob Roy cambric, Jaconet, Swiss, striped and plain Cambrics, Linen Cords, Linen Lawns, Linen and Cotton Diapers, Irish Huckle, Pelisse, Saxony, together with every other article kept in a *Fancy Dry Goods Store.*

In the Gentlemen's department may be found superfine black and blue black French Frock and Dress Coats, do Fancy Pants, silk, satin, Marcelles & Valencia Vests, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Half Hose, Gloves, Drawers, Under Shirts, Handkerchiefs, &c.

A large assortment of India Rubber Goods, Gum Coats, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Satchels, Saturnery, Accordeons, Pocket Cutlery, Glass Cutting, Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, &c., &c.

The above enumeration embraces but a small part of my stock of goods—after it is my desire one of the most complete assortments ever before offered in this market, and pledge myself that there shall not be surpassed in cheapness, fair or honest dealing. Having purchased my goods for cash, and took through my own selection, I am determined to sell them at a small advance, which will enable me to do a large business. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell goods cheaper than the cheapest. The public generally are invited to call and see for yourself, and convince themselves that I do not misrepresent my goods. Remember the sign of the Golden Eagle, No. 1, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, December 7, 1-49 W. N. LEWIS, & Co.

CLEAR THE TRACK
FOR THE
Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE IN DEBT TO ME, CALL at SELDEN'S Corner and settle immediately, or I will be compelled to put the notes and accounts in the hands of a Collector. Now is the time to trade in Erie. Among this assortment may be found the following:

Sugars.—Six tons of Fort Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Powdered.

Coffee.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguayra and ten bags of Rico.

Molasses.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

Teas.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.

Fish.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

25 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of a assortment of Paints and Dye stuffs.

Lamps.—Eastern and Pittsburgh Sattle.

Liquors.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madeira, Malaga, Claret and French Wood Wine.

Tobacco.—100 dozen Schott's fine New York Smoking, eastern and Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and ancaster Snuff.

Ten kegs and fifty blanks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of shot, four Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 25 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, for less than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1849

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale patterns, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, can assure to the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article not inferior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market.

The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlers—*as manufactured a genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,	$90
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,	49
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft,	33
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do. do 1200 lbs. draft,	33
Do. do. do. on trucks, with hoisting lever,	33
Fairbanks' *American* Scale, 1500 lbs.	29
Do. do. do. 1000 lbs.	25
Do. do. do. 1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. 500 lbs.	10
Flour Packing Scale, 250 lbs.	25
Counter Scales, ½ oz. to 200 lbs., platforms,	8
Do ½ oz. to 280 lbs., platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ½ oz. to 30 lbs. draft,	6

All the above articles are *warranted.* Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 1 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.

G. A. BENNET & CO.

Erie, May 25, 1849. 8

Cheap Hardware Store.

I HAVE just received the balance of my stock, among which can be found Iron and Steel of all sizes; Ground Boxes, Melodie Castines, Anvils, Vice, Smith's Bellows, Axle Arms, Steel Springs, (eastern